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One of the chief benefits of the globe-girdling cruise of the Battleship Fleet has been the awakening of the American people to the contrast between our great naval marine and our almost non-existent merchant marine. If the latter shall ever come into its own again and be as prominent a factor in the world's ocean trade as it was in the early years of this Republic, it will be due, we think, in no small measure to the influence of the international cruise of Admiral Sperry's ships upon the minds of American legislators and business men. Not only they, but the large army of American "globe-trotters," who are mostly citizens of wealth and influence in their home communities, have been impressed by the carrying of our flag by naval ships to ports where our merchant vessels are hardly ever seen. Many of these international tourists are coming home, and they bring tales, told with moistening eyes, of the effect upon them when they saw the Stars and Stripes brought so proudly into foreign harbors by our great battleships. The testimony of travelers always has great weight with those who have not been abroad, and the Navy is brought nearer to the popular heart by the stories of father, brother, wife, sister, or sweetheart, who has encountered our fleet in strange seas. This comparison between our naval and our commerce shipping may give in some quarters a wrong impression. We read in the April Cosmopolitan an article by Daniel J. Sully, the former New York "Cotton King," on the necessity of a merchant marine, and in it we find this statement: "America is represented on the ocean principally by battleships that carry no merchandise for sale. The cargoes they carry no people want! And the American Navy is created and maintained to protect what? An American ocean commerce that virtually does not exist. We are patrolling the seas to safeguard a phantom merchant fleet." Mr. Sully should have said that the defense of our ocean commerce is only one of the objects for which the American Navy has been "created and maintained." The defense of the country is the chief reason for the great navy we now have.

With all the reasons that influence England in defending its commerce, there can be no doubt that the most potent fear that makes for an overwhelming British navy is that of invasion. It is that fear which has prevented the building of a tunnel under the Channel to the Continent, and it is the recent rise of the German navy into a position that makes invasion of England a possibility to the British mind that has aroused the United Kingdom to an outburst of patriotic appreciation of the Services in the last few months that many preceding years had not known. This country is rightly called one of the greatest nations in the world, but it has the limitations of its own greatness. It has a far larger coast line than any other nation and this coast line offers many places at which an enemy could strike. This coast line, merchant marine, or no merchant marine, must be protected, and there is no better protection than a powerful navy. None of us has yet forgotten the fright that Spain's little navy gave to the Atlantic coast in 1898, when Cervera's fleet was thought to have the bombardment of Boston, New York, or Long Island among its intentions. Idle did it seem to call the people's attention to the harbor defenses; what they wanted was a fleet that could meet Cervera at sea, rather than forts that could beat him off after he got within bombarding distance. Mr. Sully does well, however, to say a strong word in behalf of building up our ocean-going commerce. We have repeatedly noted the decadence of American business marine, but nothing seems better qualified to make the thoughtful American pause than the recent announcement of Japan's growing supremacy in the shipping of the Pacific Ocean and of her probable invasion of the Atlantic Ocean with her mer-

chant ships as soon as the Panama Canal is finished. Of Japan's rise in trade sea-power, Mr. Sully says: "Our ships continue, what few remaining vessels we have in the foreign service, to drop out of the race. Meanwhile Japan, from her frugal store, grants six million dollars in a year to advance her merchant shipping, and that country is increasing its tonnage engaged in foreign trade at a rate greater than any other nation, not excepting England. In these days of socialistic dreams of times when the government shall do everything for everybody, we should not regret that so much of the activity of Washington clusters about such strictly constitutional elements of national government—the Army and the Navy.

Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, president Carnegie Foundation in his recollections of McKinley, published in the Cosmopolitan for April, adds further to the constantly accumulating evidence that it is the civilian agitator, and not the soldier, who is responsible for war. Describing an interview with Mr. McKinley, Professor Pritchett says: "The matter of which the President spoke with most feeling was his conviction that, if he had been left alone, he could have concluded an arrangement with the Spanish government under which the Spanish troops would have withdrawn from Cuba without a war. Of this he spoke with great frankness, stating most explicitly his conviction that, but for the inflamed state of public opinion and the fact that Congress could no longer be held in check, a peaceful solution might have been had. * * * What the causes were which led up to this condition he did not indicate with great definiteness, otherwise than to mention incidentally the incessant newspaper agitation, the emotionalism of certain members of the House and of the Senate, and the stampeding of Congress under the impression that the country was demanding immediate hostilities." Professor Pritchett also shows how President McKinley's opposition to the addition of new territory was gradually overcome by the logic of circumstances: "He had desired at first to retain a coaling station; then all of Manila Bay; then all of Luzon; and, finally, he had come to the decision that the occupancy of the entire island group was, under the circumstances, the wisest course for his government to pursue. Just what the reasons were which gradually led President McKinley to change his opinion were not made clear in his talk, notwithstanding the earnestness with which he spoke of his convictions; but it was clear from the references which he made that two influences had profoundly affected him: first, the belief that this policy was the wish of the American people; and, second, the conviction that our government of the Philippines would be a sort of national missionary effort, which would result in great good to the people of those islands and exert a most salutary effect on our own politics."

No just estimate of the prowess of the Japanese in battle and of the influence of a lingering semi-barbaric fatalism can be formed until due account is made of the willingness of the Japanese to commit suicide rather than to be prisoners of war. Nowadays we are not wont to associate self-destruction with patriotic loyalty and we have come to regard such needless obliteration of self as partaking of savage ferocity and as entirely out of harmony with civilized ideas of warfare. Those who are so busy denouncing war as an agency of the Evil One as to have overlooked the fact that there has been marked progress in the humanities of war should read the "Account to the Czar of the Russo-Japanese War," by General Kuropatkin, which has just been published. Contrasting the lukewarmness exhibited in Russia toward the war with the intense national enthusiasm pervading Japan, General Kuropatkin refers to the frequent suicides among Japanese prisoners, and he cites three instances of parties of Japanese suffering annihilation, virtual suicide, in preference to capture during the fighting at Mukden. From a purely military viewpoint such conduct is indefensible. A war does not last forever, and aside from the burden that guarding and supporting them imposes upon the enemy, prisoners of war returned to the mother country may make valiant defenders of the home land. The fact that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day" is no excuse for cowardice, but it suggests in popular verse that there is a wisdom in retreat and surrender. Washington and Scipio are as famous for their retreats as for their battles. Perhaps the bravery of the Japanese in battle, especially in the assaults upon Port Arthur, had in it such a mixture of blind Oriental fatalism as to make it a poor object of emulation among Western soldiers, but a decidedly important factor to be considered by any nation that may come to blows with the island kingdom.

The ease with which the daily papers appear to learn the secrets of the detective service in New York would indicate that General Bingham has not yet been able to apply the military principle of secrecy to the conduct of the Police Department, of which he is the head. How else could the knowledge of the mission in which the Italian detective Petrosino lost his life have been obtained by the daily papers as the material for the sensational articles concerning his mission which gave warning to his enemies? What precaution was taken to secure the information which Petrosino was obtaining from day to day, not only for the benefit of New York city, but of the whole country, does not appear. One very simple precaution would have been to have him duplicate his notes by the use of manifolding memorandum book and mail to Police Headquarters each day a copy of these notes. We speak, of course, in ignorance

of the method actually followed in this case, but as to the matter of secrecy the indications would seem to show that in the conduct of our police departments there is too much disposition to favor the newspaper with information which should be kept secret to the smallest detail. If General Bingham had the authority he might wisely adopt in the administration of his department Art. 45 of Articles of War: "Whosoever holds correspondence with or gives intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct." The struggle to control the evil elements of society is a constant warfare and it would be well to apply to it the rules enforced for the conduct of an Army in the face of an enemy.

We referred some months ago to the disaster to Great Britain which the United States in the case of war could cause by shutting off the food and cotton supplies of England. The idea is now being taken up by British military authorities. In a discussion on the standard of naval strength before the Royal United Service Institution, London, recently, Capt. J. W. Osborne, R.N., called attention to the fact that even with a British navy equal to the combined fleets of the United States and Germany, plus ten per cent., the United States would still dominate, and practically stop, the greater part of the English food supply. The States could stop the food from Canada and Argentina, and no two-power standard, plus ten per cent., he thought, would prevent the United States from stopping the supply. So vital did he consider this point of supply that he asserted that England must either have a fleet so great as to make war impossible, or some system of national granaries to provide food for the people, so that at the outbreak of a war they would not become panic-stricken for fear of a food shortage. England has now the greatest coal storage system in the world for her ships, but she will find it quite another matter to apply it to her perishable food supplies. Indeed, to store enough provisions to provide against a war stoppage might be far more expensive and uncertain than building a four-power fleet.

The naval estimates now under discussion in the British House of Commons provide for an appropriation of \$175,713,500, and for the construction of four Dreadnoughts, six protected cruisers, twenty destroyers and \$5,000,000 worth of submarines. There is included in the estimates a clause in which the Lords of the Admiralty seek the power to build as speedily as possible, in 1910, four additional armored ships—probably battleships—in case of need. The debate will rage around this proposal, which is designed to enable England to meet any forward naval policy which Germany may adopt. For the French navy \$38,000,000 will be appropriated for placing the navy on a proper footing, repairing and enlarging docks and increasing the supplies of ammunition. None of it is to go for new ships. Thirty million francs (\$6,000,000) will be voted in 1909 and the same in 1910, beyond which the present government cannot pledge the Chamber in advance. The Chinese navy is to be completely rehabilitated, at a cost of \$100,000,000. Naval ports and docks are to be established, foreign experts engaged as advisers and instructors and naval colleges established. A naval board has been appointed, consisting of Princes Su and Tsaitse. General Tich Liang and Admiral Sa Chenpeng, who commanded the Peiyang squadron, are to work out the details.

The development of maneuvers in the Army and organized militia of the United States should be particularly gratifying to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., who was a pioneer in the advocacy of small maneuvers and of field days. As early as 1889 he began to devote considerable time to instructing his troops in small maneuvers, and constructed a relief map of sand for the benefit of those to whom a printed map was unknown. While serving sometime later as aide at headquarters of the Department of California, he drafted circulars, then almost a curiosity, giving suggestions for elementary instruction in minor tactics and directions for contests and military exercises.

Plans are under consideration for a large Artillery camp at Sparta, Wis., the coming summer. There is great interest in the Northwest among the members of the National Guard in Field Artillery practice, and there will be two or three batteries present at Sparta from Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is proposed to have present a provisional battalion of Artillery, consisting of batteries from Fort Snelling, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sheridan. It is not now definitely decided, but there is expectation that the Field Artillery organizations of Indiana and Ohio will also be present.

During the three months ending January, 1909, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion made a net loss of forty-four members in the first class and a net gain of thirty-six in the first class by succession and inheritance, a gain of six in the second class. This shows a net loss of two, the total membership Jan. 31, 1909, being 8,794, of whom 5,293 were original members, first class, and 3,501 their sons or successors.

The completion of the wireless telegraph equipment at Fort Worden on March 4 makes that post one out of four thoroughly modern military garrisons in the country, ranking with Portland, Me., Boston and New York. The cost of the installation at Fort Worden of fire-control and wireless apparatus was \$500,000. The work was in charge of Capt. W. K. Moore, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

That the type of military malcontent, known as the "kicker," does great injury to Army and Navy recruiting, is one of the opinions set forth in the essay of Major Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., which has won the 1909 gold medal of the Military Service Institution, and appears in the March-April Military Service Institution Journal. The influence of the discontented he has reduced to ratios, as follows: "Dissatisfied men returning to a recruit population, to which they bear a ratio of 1 to 25, can do a great deal more to injure the Services than they could in the days of a 1 to 50 ratio. Deserters, being under a cloud, can do but little damage among a good class of men, but each soldier or sailor with a discharge of character good or better can, if he has grievances, prejudice his acquaintances against the Services. In the last ten years there has been an unusually large proportion of malcontents in both branches. This fact has been shown by the number of desertions and a marked reduction in the number of re-enlistments." The general subject of the essay is the falling off in the enlisted strength of the Army and Navy and the best means to remedy it. It aims to show that the troubles of a diminishing recruiting were not noticeable prior to 1905. Since then the falling off has grown until, on Oct. 15, 1907, "the unprecedented depletion of twenty-eight per cent was officially recorded." A table is given by Major Ellis to illustrate the gradual progress of this depletion in the years named. The figures for 1908 show a decided change for the better. Major Ellis says that abolition of the canteen and its attendant comforts is most felt in isolated posts, for "the soldier resents sumptuary laws just as his fellows in civil life do." The lack of respect for the uniform is discussed by Major Ellis, and he mentioned two ways by which this respect could be obtained. The first is the education of public opinion, and the second to require soldiers when absent from their posts to wear their best uniforms and to comport themselves properly. No man who has been convicted of drunkenness should be allowed, for a considerable period, to leave his post except in civilian clothing. Major Ellis holds that every soldier on duty should be an advertising agent, as "every soldier or sailor who goes among civilians in a neat and natty uniform, and comports himself in a dignified and military manner, is the best advertisement we can devise."

The contention of the cynic that evil is as quick to avail itself of the discoveries of science as good, seems to be borne out by the action of the Pittsburg police, who have decided that any person found carrying a Maxim gun-silencer will be severely dealt with. The chief of police of that city is quoted as saying that the use of the silencer will prove disastrous to the peace of every city unless the most severe precautions against its use are taken. With a silencer attached to his gun, a thief or murderer could stand one hundred feet away from his victim, shoot him and then make his escape without fear of detection. Before the silencer came into use highwaymen feared the risk of shooting, for the noise might attract rescuers, but this Maxim invention removes this fear. No doubt special laws will be passed by the different states to meet this new aid to secret assassination. That the device will become a great menace to law and order when placed in the hands of desperate revolutionists like those who for years have terrorized Russian official circles, there can be little doubt. Much of restraint has been exercised over them by the knowledge that immediate detection and death would likely follow the discharge of firearms or explosives. With this check removed, there is no telling to what length the blind rage of such insensate enemies of society will go. Mr. Maxim hastens to reassure the public that the silencer will not give absolute noiselessness, and that though the noise of the explosion is absent the crack of the bullet as it pierces the air remains. He says: "It has been demonstrated that when a bullet travels at the rate of 1,200 feet or over per second it makes a crack as it tears through the air that is perceptible for 200 or 300 yards."

One of the fatal mistakes in the Southern Confederacy was the attitude taken toward promotion in the Army. It could come only through the War Department and the process was slow, so slow, in fact, that the delay took all the edge off the advancement. This view was expressed years ago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and we observe that the point is strongly made by Major Robert Stiles, of the Artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, in his book, the third edition of which has been brought out, entitled "Four Years Under Marse Robert." He admits the Confederates made a mistake in failing to realize that promotion is "the inspiring spirit of an army." Not even Lee himself had power to confer promotion on the field. Where gallantry was officially recognized the promotion lagged and followed so far behind that the heroic deed had by that time been forgotten, and the moral effect was almost, if not entirely, lost. The author cites his own case. He was recommended for promotion for gallant conduct on May 12, 1864, but the promotion did not come till more than six months after, and the commission ranked not from the date of the engagement, but from the date of its issue. No mention of the engagement was made in the commission. The attempt of the government to establish badges of distinction and a roll of honor was rendered futile by the absurd provision that the recipients of such honors were to be selected by the men themselves.

"Significant in the extreme" is the way Dr. Robert Smart, formerly assistant surgeon, U.S.A., of Albuquerque, New Mexico, refers to G.O. 37, dated Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 18, 1907, by order of Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav. This order read as follows: "The surgeon is chief sanitary officer of the post and reservation; all orders given by him in that capacity have the sanction of the commanding officer and must be obeyed promptly." "Too much importance cannot be attached to this order," writes Dr. Smart in the February Military Surgeon. He believes it is only the precursor of others in the form of general orders, which "must follow and which will eventually give to our Medical Department the same power to combat disease successfully as was used by the Japanese in their recent war and which within the past year has been adopted by the German army. Until recently, Dr. Smart says, the medical officer had no power of command except over members of his own corps. The duty of the medical officer was purely advisory, and it was on the line officer that the duty of carrying out these recommendations fell. But the order of Lieut. Col. Finley shows, Dr.

Smart thinks, that the line officer of the Regular Army recognizes the necessity of delegating the power of command in matters pertaining to sanitation to his sanitary officer. "To carry out intelligently the sanitary requirements of his surgeon, it is incumbent upon the line officer to have an elementary knowledge of camp hygiene and sufficient knowledge to be able to instruct the men of his command of the dangers which beset them in camp life and what precautions they should take to prevent infection. I believe it of greater importance for the enlisted man to appreciate and practice this than that he be able to apply properly the first aid package; as in the latter case, he may save one man from death or wound infection, while in the former, he may save the command. It has only been within recent years that this has been accomplished in the Regular Army, and though yet in its infancy the results accruing from the compulsory study of the elements of hygiene by the line officers have been shown in a striking manner by the freedom from camp diseases in the summer field service of the Regular troops."

In referring editorially to the allegations made against some of the enlisted men of the 24th U.S. Infantry, the Watertown (N.Y.) Standard says: "As has been repeatedly said, the conduct of the colored soldiers, in this city at least, has been far and above that of the average white regiment that has been stationed at Madison Barracks in recent years. The local police have had comparatively little to do in criminal lines so far as the colored soldier is concerned. It is a matter of congratulation both to the residents of Sacket Harbor and to the members and officers of the 24th Infantry that the War Department has seen fit to go to the bottom of the agitation and find out just what has occurred in reality. It will not take much time to sift the chaff from the wheat and the inspector will have little or no difficulty in running to ground the sensational slanders that imaginative reporters have spread broadcast at so much per line. The inspector will conduct his work by confidential investigation and interviews and will render his report to headquarters. The announcement of his findings will be eagerly awaited by the civilian as well as the military element of both Sacket Harbor and Watertown."

Commenting upon the statement that "battleships produce no wealth" The Leavenworth Times says: "It might with equal truth be said that policemen produce no wealth, that lawless conduct means the destruction of property, and that the more a community spends for jails and blue-coated officers the more it diverts from channels of peaceful industry. Such assertions would have force if everybody would be good." But as a matter of fact there are many bad people, and it costs money to hold them in restraint. As a city grows this expense is increased. Yet nobody denies that true economy is practiced when an adequate police equipment is maintained. Likewise, an efficient navy is a good investment as an instrument of peace. The cost looks big, but it is a trifling compared with the devastation of war that might be brought on as a result of inviting attack by permitting ourselves to lapse into a state of unpreparedness. In a comparative sense our Navy is worth much more than its cost, considered as a notification to the world that we are amply able to defend ourselves against any assault. No American wants a navy for conquest or aggression. Every sane and sound American wants a navy as an agency of peace, and the stronger it is the more sure is the guarantee against destructive conflict."

Interesting as throwing sidelights on important stages of American history is the "History of the 21st U.S. Infantry," which Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, commissary of the regiment, begins in the March Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association. This history, he says, ultimately will appear in book form. The regiment was born in the throes of the War of 1812. Captain Hampton believes that "the preparation for or the prosecution of this war really ushered our Regular Army into life." No one who deplores the existence of a proper Regular Army in the United States can have read the account here given of the cowardice and poltroonery of the militia in the American attack upon the British at Queenstown after the American defeat at Detroit. The picture drawn of 300 militiamen, who had crossed the Niagara river but who had huddled under the banks afraid to advance to the aid of Lieut. Col. Winfield Scott's little force that was standing the full brunt of the attack of the whole British army, is enough to dissipate forever one's confidence in the defense of the country from an aroused people and an undisciplined militia. The 21st was organized under the Act of June 26, 1812. All the officers were from Massachusetts or New Hampshire, except one from Pennsylvania.

The preachers of righteousness are not agreed, it would appear, on the subject of naval establishments. In response to those who decried them at a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association in New York, Rev. F. De Witt Talmage, pastor of Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church, said: "The increase of our Army and Navy, as advocated by Roosevelt and his successor, President Taft, is justified by conditions that confront us in the Far East, and the policy of those who decry it is a mistaken one. While I am not an authority on international politics, I have traveled considerably in Asia and Europe, and it is my conviction, as it is the conviction of all who have visited the Far East, that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft are acting wisely when they urge a steady increase of our Navy. The United States is universally recognized as the sincerest and most powerful peace force in the world, and the more we make this reputation respected the better for world peace. If we had a weak Navy our influence in these matters would be insignificant and negligible." When "mercy and truth are met together" and "righteousness and peace have kissed each other," we may abolish armaments, but not before. These worthy clergymen should unite their efforts to hasten that day.

A Colonial Department is the latest demand from the Philippines. The Cablenews-American of Manila says the time has come when the present Bureau of Insular Affairs should give place to a department, represented by an officer holding a place in the Cabinet of the President. This department should have administrative jurisdiction over the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Panama, with a Secretary of Insular Affairs, an assistant secretary, and a bureau chief for each of the four important colonies. "Men like Wm. H. Taft and Luke E.

Wright," it says, "realize the advantages such a change would have. Once Congress and the people of the United States awake to the full import of their country's position in the Orient the required legislation will be granted as a matter of course. The election of Mr. Taft to the presidency on the strength of his record as our first colonialist is a good beginning. It is for us to follow up this advantage. The Philippine Assembly would do well to take time in its coming session to petition Congress for the immediate creation of a Department of Insular Affairs."

Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U.S. Inf., thinks that if the United States had more public-spirited men like Mr. S. M. Damon, of Honolulu, H.I., the Regulars and National Guardsmen would fare better in the States. Mr. Damon owns one of the most beautiful pieces of ground near Honolulu, and he has turned it over to the military authorities as a temporary camp for the 20th Infantry and the 1st Regiment, N.G.H. From the site a magnificent view is had of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. Officers who have visited Hawaii will recognize the place when told that it is on a hill between the Moanana polo field and golf links, on one side, and the Honolulu plantation on the other. The camp, in honor of the generous donor, was named "Camp S. M. Damon." While any expression of liberality like that of the patriotic Honolulan is always pleasing, we think the camp facilities of states and the nation should depend not upon this or that person's public spirit, but upon a well-defined plan of providing permanent ground, owned by the authorities, for the use of troops. The development of maneuvers and camp life in the United States makes the possession of permanent territory a necessary adjunct to a successful military system.

The Naval Academy Bulletin, which is always amusing in its editorial comment and sprightly in its point of view, thus finds consolation for the failure of the midshipmen to witness the Inaugural: "What we missed Inauguration Day: 1, showing up West Pointers; 2, cheers of the multitude; 3, Mrs. McLean's hospitality; 4, society of Washington's fairest debutantes; 5, catching pneumonia; 6, gallantly clearing the railroad tracks of telegraph poles; 7, a long, wet, cold march. What we didn't miss: 1, the pleasure of another day in Crabtown; 2, the Capital's account of the parade; 3, a long, peaceful day of rest and sleep; 4, a fine breakfast; 5, seven o'clock reveille, Friday; 6, no Nav. first period, Friday. Who thinks we were stung?"

The benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, heretofore available only to the soldiers of the Spanish-American and prior wars, are now extended, by virtue of a paragraph in the recently enacted Sunday Civil Appropriation bill, to those who served in the Philippines, China and Alaska, under the following provision: "In addition to those classes of discharged soldiers and sailors now admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who have served in the Philippines, in China, or in Alaska, who are now or who hereafter may become disabled by disease or otherwise, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning a living, shall hereafter be admitted thereto."

"The Liberty Bell" is the name of a bright little magazine published monthly on board the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, J. E. Haley, U.S.N., printer and publisher. The January number has a portrait of Capt. T. C. McLean, U.S.N., commanding the Pennsylvania. In a vein of sarcasm the editor says: "Up to the time of going to press we have not heard of any cases of plague in the fleet (bubonic or otherwise). We are sorry to hear of a child having the measles some two months ago in the vicinity of Panama, but sincerely hope it will not curtail our liberty." Under the head of "Wants" appears the following: "I will exchange my position as a deck hand for a nice easy job, in a pie factory or ice cream foundry preferred. 'Little Nemo.'"

Marine-Rundschau (Berlin) for March tells the story of the Philippines under Spanish and American control, and noting our experiment from the German viewpoint, sees small returns to us as a commercial investment, where but 17 per cent. of the trade is with the United States. The writer says that the lack of appreciation the nations show this country for its efforts to elevate them is but the common experience where a higher culture is pressed upon a lower, unsought. Other articles are: The Centenary of the Prussian War Ministry; Laws in Relation to Wireless; Present Status of Submarine Signaling; New Ships' Designs for Speed.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., in a recent address on board the U.S.S. Kansas, said: "The late President Roosevelt declared it to be a proud fact that this greatest of battle fleets had thus steamed and maneuvered clear around the world, and returned in better condition than when it started; and I earnestly hope this is equally true of its splendid personnel, as well as of its fine ships; therefore, I glory most in you, and henceforth it will be my unceasing boast that you are worthy the very best and largest equipment, guns, ships, and trust that the greatest of governments can supply you with."

The Quartermaster's Department, a correspondent suggests, should issue a "civilized" hair broom for use in barrack rooms. "The present type of broom," he thinks, "instead of sweeping a room clean, only raises an impenetrable, choking cloud of organic matter to settle over again on the bunks and other property of the men, while a fairly good proportion must find its way into their lungs. The interest of economy alone would suggest that the hair brush is the best, since it is believed less men might find their way to the hospital suffering from such diseases as militate against military efficiency."

From the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Lieut. Col. E. G. Fechét, U.S.A., writes: "The undersigned desires to correspond with retired field officers, who might feel like accepting a college detail, since Congress during the last session enacted a law giving retired officers on duty at educational institutions the allowances of their grade."

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the Seaman second prize essay, published in the Military Service Institution Journal for March-April, discusses the scope of teaching in the newly established chair of hygiene and sanitation in our military and naval schools, and publishes the remarkable order issued from the A.G.O., Fort Armstrong, N.W. Army, Aug. 28, 1832, by Asst. Adj't. Gen. P. H. Galt, by order of Major General Scott, relative to deaths from cholera in the camp, in giving intemperance as the cause of the disease and ordering that all intoxicated men in camp dig their own graves to get ready for their death from cholera. Strange as this order now seems, we must not forget that a decade ago, in the Spanish War, camp fever swept through our mobilization camps, and orders were given to pitch camp in the shade of trees, though later it was found that the germ-killing influence of sunlight was needed.

Major Lynch thinks the suggestion, that line officers be taught to qualify them to be sanitarians, is impracticable, and half-education so important a subject he deems dangerous, despite the view prevailing among some writers that Army and Navy sanitation is a simple subject. Whatever may be said of a commander's obligation to defer to the opinions of his medical officers in a camp, the essayist holds the C.O.'s opinions as to military necessities should prevail in post, field and ship, and he must often be called on to disregard sanitary rules just as he must sacrifice his men to the bullets of the enemy. Hence the role of the trained sanitarian must always be an advisory one. A commander is, however, always held in check by sanitary reports which pass to higher authority.

Since disease and infection of a post or ship often result from visits to unsanitary places by men on leave, the enlisted personnel should be taught the rules of personal hygiene, and precisely here enters the question of the scope of the officer's instruction in hygiene. Major Lynch sharply dissents from the opinion of those who say that instruction in these matters should be by the men's immediate commanders on the theory that men profit most from instruction thus given. Men take most to heart lessons given by officers whom they recognize as qualified to teach. Too little attention is given to hygiene in the national academies, Major Lynch avers. The weight it carries in examination should be increased to impress the student with its importance. A passing mark should be required for graduation, since no officer is a safe man to command troops unless he knows a certain amount of hygiene.

Militia troops called into service will be in a much more dangerous position regarding disease than the Regulars. The summer camps of the Guardsmen, lasting but a few days under artificial conditions, give a totally false sense of security: Regular officers should emphasize more than has been the rule the value of good sanitation when they come in contact with Guard organizations. In this connection we call attention to the article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 6, page 750, on "Hygiene and the National Guard," in which were described the unsanitary conditions in armories resulting from closed windows and skylights, and consequently of air not fit for a human being to breathe. More than once Regular officers of high rank, attended by their staffs, have been reviewing officers in such armories, and we know of no protest they ever made against the poison in the air. The germ theory may be carried so far as a fetish that we may lose sight of the fact that the most important factor in life is not food, water or clothes, but air. We know a naval surgeon who suffered an aberration of mind because of brooding over the deadliness of germs. If any one sat in his chair or shook hands with him, a process of sterilization had to be gone through before he could regain his peace of mind. Eventually this obsession undermined his sanity.

THE PRIMARY ARMAMENT OF BATTLESHIPS.

In a leading editorial the London Engineer says that for the last fifteen years the 12-inch gun has been the standard heavy weapon mounted on all British battleships, and between 1895 and 1905 four such guns formed the primary armament, the secondary armament comprising twelve 6-inch guns; but with the general adoption of the Dreadnought type of battleship the number of heavy pieces has been greatly increased, and the individual power and rate of firing has been enormously augmented. In the Majesties the 12-inch guns were only 35 calibers long—in the St. Vincents 50 caliber weapons are to be adopted. The weight of projectile remains substantially the same—850 pounds—but the muzzle velocity has gone up from 2,300 feet to practically 3,000 feet per second, and the muzzle energy from 33,000 foot-tonnes to practically 50,000, an increase of over fifty per cent. The size of ships has risen nearly in proportion, while, owing to experience gained in the Russo-Japanese War, systems of protection have been more than correspondingly improved. The question of number, caliber, and position of heavy guns for future designs is consequently engrossing a very large amount of attention at the present time, not only in Great Britain, but also abroad, where it is felt that the gun has slightly receded from its position relatively to the structures it is required to attack, not, perhaps, in the case of the pre-Dreadnought types, but undoubtedly as regards the latter classes of ship. The point at issue, says the Engineer, "is really whether a greater number of guns of the same caliber should be carried, whether by a modified disposition they should all be arranged to fire on either beam, or if a larger caliber is to be introduced. That Admiralties will adhere for ten or twelve years to ten 12-inch guns and a score of 4-inch as a standard armament, much as four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch were adhered to in the Majestic, Glory, London and Exmouth classes, is extremely unlikely, and the importance of the possible change should not be overlooked. If an increased number of turrets is required it is not hard to foresee the probable arrangement. Little scope for variation exists within the limits of 20,000 to 22,000 tons, owing to the size of the gun mountings and the restrictions of space: four center line turrets and two broadside turrets arranged as in the Minas Geraes are inevitable. It might conceivably be possible to place two center line turrets sufficiently far aft and forward to admit of two pairs of broadside turrets at each end, but such an arrangement greatly restricts the arcs of fire. If only four turrets are adopted the most suitable arrangement is obviously to place them all on the center line, with the two center turrets arranged to fire over the two end guns. Such an arrangement is different from that adopted in the Inflexibles, but these ships are, for all practical purposes, only six-gun ships, the arc of training of the broadside guns on the other beam being very small. If all ten turrets of the Dreadnought were to be

arranged to fire on one beam a considerable addition would have to be made to the length of ship. This has been accomplished in the Delaware, but only at the sacrifice of end-on fire, while the ship has had to be made much longer than the Dreadnought.

"American and German artillerists are credited with ideas of 14-inch and 35-centimeter guns respectively, but 13 1/2-inch is the caliber suggested in this country, which, for the first time for many years, would then possess a smaller principal gun than those in use in other navies. A weapon of this nature forty-five calibers in length would weigh about eighty-five tons, compared with existing fifty-eight-ton guns; the energy developed at the muzzle would be approximately 70,000 foot-tonnes. Many objections can be raised to the gun itself, but as a component feature of a first-class battleship it must be regarded from a more general point of view. The size and cost of warships have increased out of all proportion to the relative capacity of their destructive powers, because although more primary guns are carried, far more has been devoted to features of internal protection, to interchangeability, to greater subdivision, and to enhanced weight of machinery. Far more is also done nowadays in the way of improved means of ventilation, of automatic signals, and systems of communication of all kinds throughout the ship, which the growth in armament has gone far to obscure, and all these items add to the fighting power by increasing the general internal efficiency of the ship, but do not affect the destructive power of the main armament in any way.

"Undoubtedly the 13 1/2-inch gun would restore the supremacy of the primary armament, but this cannot be done, except at great expense, even if eight-gun ships, with four center line turrets disposed as in the Michigan, are adopted. The size of ship must be increased, and consequently the weight of armor goes up; the weight of main turrets and ammunition will be increased seventy-five per cent. for the same number of guns. This growth of individual cost has been accepted before—as, for instance, when the Venerables succeeded the Glory class, or the Commonwealth followed the Exmouths, and, in turn, cost fifteen per cent. less than the Dreadnoughts. The cost per ton has risen from £70 in the Formidables to over £90 in recent ships, and there appears to be every likelihood of a fresh increase."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the interesting "Special Campaign Series" published by Swan Sonnenschein and Co., London, and the Macmillan Company, New York, there has just been issued a tenth volume, "The Russo-Japanese War—1904," by Capt. F. R. Sedgwick, Royal Field Art. While it is a very complete outline of the first period, that of concentration, in the war, its author modestly presents the volume as "a sketch," holding that the necessary data for a detailed account of the late war in the Far East will not be available until the Russian and Japanese General Staffs have produced full accounts of the operations. Captain Sedgwick's sources of information are already voluminous, however, as is shown by a long list of authorities quoted. In studying the campaign not the least difficulty has been that every place has at least three names given to it—Chinese, Japanese and Russian—each variously rendered in English, French and German. The present volume adopts so far as possible the spelling used by the British General Staff. The progress of the campaign is elucidated by eleven maps carried in a pocket at the end of the volume. Other admirable features are the chapter headings which epitomize what follows, and the side notes in black-face type, indicating the subject matter of the adjacent text. Altogether the volume is brief but admirable account of the opening period of one of the most interesting wars of modern times, accompanied by a comment on the strategy and tactics of the belligerents.

Other volumes that have appeared in this "Special Campaign Series" issued by the firms of Swan Sonnen-schein and Macmillan are the following: 1, Saarbrück to Paris: The Franco-German War, by Col. Sisson C. Pratt, late R.A.; 2, The Russo-Turkish War, 1877, by Major F. Maurice; 3, Fredericksburg: A Study in War, 1862, by Major G. W. Redway; 4, The Campaign of Magenta and Solferino, 1859, by Col. A. C. Wyllie, C.B.; 5, The Waterloo Campaign, by Col. Sisson C. Pratt, late R.A.; 6, The Campaign in Bohemia, 1866, by Lieut. Col. G. H. R. Glunz; 7, The Leipzig Campaign, 1813, by Col. F. N. Maude, C.B., late R.E.; 8, Grant's Campaign in Virginia, 1864 (The Wilderness Campaign), by Capt. Vaughan Sawyer, Indian Army; 9, The Jena Campaign, 1806, by Col. F. N. Maude, C.B., late R.E.; 10, The Russo-Japanese War, by Capt. F. R. Sedgwick, R.F.A.; 11, The Valley Campaign and Other Operations in Virginia, 1861-1862, by Major G. W. Redway.

"The Manufacture of Explosives. Twenty Years' Progress," four lectures by Oscar Guttmann, delivered at the British Royal Society of Arts, are published in a volume by Whittaker and Co., London and New York. They give in small compass a general outline of the many improvements and researches effected and a summary of the most important results achieved, some of them not generally known. The last twenty years the author considers the most important period in the history of explosives. From the invention of gunpowder about the year 1250 until the beginning of the nineteenth century no other explosive was introduced into practice, although picric acid and fulminate of mercury were known about the latter date. In 1846 Schoenbein invented gun-cotton, and in 1847 Sobrero nitroglycerine, but the Austrian government, the only one to try gun-cotton in guns, were checked in their experiments in 1867 by explosion of their magazines. About that date Nobel began to work on dynamite, and Great Britain took up gun-cotton experiments. In 1873 Spengzel made known his work on "a new class of explosives." Abel and Kellner in 1864 had made a granular gun-cotton at Woolwich Arsenal, and at that time a sporting powder, the Schultz powder, from nitrated wood, was introduced. Volkmann made a smokeless powder in 1870, and Reid a powder from soluble gun-cotton in 1882. But it was not until 1886 that Turpin and Vielle simultaneously developed picric acid. Thereafter investigations and inventions came in rapid succession, and this period of activity in the development of explosives is interestingly described in this volume. It is accompanied by eleven illustrations and a colored frontispiece.

Thirty-eight years ago a young Army officer, just graduated from the Military Academy, went with his bride to begin service on the Western frontier. Into this new life of an Army post the young girl from the East found herself plunged, with buffalo hunts and sand storms, Indian raids and bandits but casual incidents of the day. Her letters to her family were preserved, and from these Mrs. Francis M. A. Roe has permitted Ap-

leton's Magazine to select the material for a series of articles, the first of which appears in the April number. The freshness of her impressions of a life and conditions now practically past, the naive and courageous optimism of the young wife in such unfamiliar surroundings, give to the letters a quality of intimate human interest and value rarely excelled in such material.

John Combe Miller has translated from the German of Baron Curt von Maltzahn, vice-admiral (retired), and Longmans, Green and Company have published, a little volume entitled "Naval Warfare: Its Historical Development from the Age of the Great Geographical Discoveries to the Present Time." It is the substance of a series of lectures on the following subjects: The development of the war fleet of sailing vessels from the Merchant Marine; the separation of the one from the other, and its consequences (1500-1713); England's participation in the Confederation wars against the French Republic and Empire; The influence which the command of the sea by the North exercised on economic relations in the American secession war (1861-1865); Naval warfare and the world-wide intercourse subsisting between countries to-day.

The Macmillan Company publish, at the price of \$5, a volume by Hon. J. W. Fortescue entitled "The County Lieutenancies and the Army." It is an overflow from the author's History of the British Army, and its preparation has involved the examination of about 100,000 manuscript documents bearing upon the subject, beside printed authorities. As a result of this painstaking work we have a most valuable history of the various British methods of securing soldiers for the defense of the realm, with a statement of the strength of the British army at different times and much interesting data which is of value on this side of the Atlantic as a guide to army legislation and army administration. The following table gives some of the data concerning the British army during the period of the Napoleonic wars:

A, effective strength; B, British volunteers; C, recruits; D, total casualties.

	A.	B.	C.	D.
1803	280,193	11,253	18,070	
1804	236,112	380,258	11,088	16,185
1805	251,765	360,814	33,545	18,243
1806	259,772	351,508	20,677	16,931
1807	275,616	334,710		17,538
1808	294,104	336,404	61,185	20,886
1809	315,754		44,700	24,567
1810	300,930			22,953
1811	319,023		22,925	22,460
1812	320,940	68,643	24,356	25,498
1813	326,931		20,119	24,455
1813	330,663			

In both scientific and practical knowledge of electrical engineering few can equal Charles Proteus Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company and professor of electrical engineering of Union University. His series of "General Lectures on Electrical Engineering" have been gathered into a volume, edited by Joseph LeRoy Hayden, and published by Robson and Adee of Schenectady, N.Y. The work will be of interest and of value for reference to the student of electricity. General features of the topic are discussed, and the subjects of distribution, transmission, generation, operation and use of electric power. Three lectures are devoted to electric railroading, and others to electrochemistry, light and illumination. The book is a technical rather than a general discussion of its subject, but treated simply and with avoidance of the use of mathematics.

Among recent publications received are the following: "The Lincoln Tribute Book," a handsome little volume, with a portrait of Lincoln and a reduced fac-simile of a Lincoln centenary medal from the design by Reiné. The volume consists of a compilation by H. S. Krans of tributes to Lincoln, with an account of the medal and its artist, (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) "Lincoln's Birthday" is a volume edited by Robert Haven Schaafft and published by Moffat, Yard and Company, New York. It is a comprehensive view of Lincoln as given in nearly one hundred of the most noteworthy essays, orations and poems, in fiction and in extracts, from Lincoln's own writings. "Why We Love Lincoln" is the title of a volume by James Creelman, published by the Oeding Publishing Company. It is a running sketch written in a lively style of the principal events in Lincoln's life, and a description of the personal characteristics that have endeared him to his countrymen.

A timely volume following the discussion of the International Naval Conference, just adjourned, is the volume published by the Macmillan Company on the "Effects of War on Property," being studies in international law and policy by Alma Latif, M.A., LLD., an English barrister. John Westlake, K.C., LLD., D.C.L., sometime Professor of International Law, Cambridge, adds a chapter on belligerent rights at sea. The price of the volume is \$1.50.

In a small volume, published by the North American Review, Victor Morawetz considers the problem of the National Monetary Commission, appointed by Congress, and discusses the means of providing a permanent safeguard against money stringencies and panics, pointing out that such extraordinary financial disturbances do not occur in other countries, and advancing a plan for co-operation between the banks and the Treasury, which includes a note-redemption fund—to be elastic, regulating the uncovered volume of notes outstanding, thus giving stability to financial institutions generally. Something in the same line is the small volume, published by the Macmillan Company, in which A. Barton Hepburn, LL.D., D.C.L., discusses the subject of "Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development," giving a history of the Erie Canal as typical of all. The necessity of hasty development by a new country has resulted in the monopolization of the public interest by the railroads. With denser population and overtaxed transportation facilities the tide has turned, in the opinion of this author, and inland waterways will henceforth occupy greater public attention.

The University of Virginia is the subject of a volume by David M. R. Culbreth, M.D., published by the Neale Publishing Company. Its seven introductory chapters are devoted to Thomas Jefferson, followed by the author's memories of his student-life and a description of the personal characteristics and traits of the professors and others. Even the janitor is honored with a portrait, of which there are twenty-four in the volume, beside twenty-nine other illustrations. From the same publishers we receive a volume by Edwin DuBois Shurter on the "Oratory of the South from the Civil War to the Present Time." Among the eighty-four orators quoted are Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., Fithugh Lee, U.S.A., Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., Charles J. Bonaparte, John B. Gordon, William H. Stewart, Henry Watter-ton and Richmond P. Hobson.

We have received from J. F. Lehman's Verlag, Munich, Bavaria, reprints from the Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Schieß- und Sprengstoffwesen. The first is "Die Anwendung der Funkenphotographie in der Waf-

fentechnik," by Dr. W. Schwimming, with illustrations. A second brochure is "Das Kriegsluftschiff als Waffe," by Lieut. Col. H. W. L. Moedebeck, of the German army.

The sixth and seventh volumes of the "Nautische Bibliothek," under the title "Die Technik der Weitseefahrt," come to us under one cover from the publishing house of Konrad W. Mecklenburg, Berlin W., Motzstrasse 77. This handy and instructive little book of 167 pages is replete with line cuts and half-tone illustrations showing every detail of ship construction and operation, appropriate to the very readable text, by Dr. Eng. E. Foerster.

SHOOTING MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY.

Arrangements have been completed for the great rifle shooting tournament to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, next August. The completed program includes the matches of the National Guard of Ohio, the Ohio State Rifle Association, and the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association, to be held prior to Aug. 20. Aug. 20 and 21 will be set aside for practice for the great national matches. The National Team Match, in which it is expected there will be more than fifty teams, will begin on Monday, Aug. 22, and will be followed by the National Individual Rifle Match and the National Pistol Match.

The tournament will conclude with the matches of the National Rifle Association, which will immediately follow the National Match and which will continue for from six to ten days. This will be the occasion of the first meeting of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association, for which several valuable trophies and prizes have been secured. The Ohio State Rifle Association has raised more than \$4,000 for cash prizes in its matches. Congress has appropriated an additional \$4,000 for the use of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the bulk of which will be utilized in increasing the prizes in the National Match. It is estimated that next August the prize list will be greater by \$7,000 than that of any preceding national meeting.

Among the interesting features of the new arrangements is the action taken by the National Rifle Association. Heretofore its matches have been conducted by the State Association, where the matches were held, and the National Rifle Association received 20 per cent. of the gross receipts. This year the N.R.A. will conduct its own matches and will pay back in the form of prizes all money received from entrance fees, with the exception of the necessary expense of operating the range, which will be very small, as the War Department will supply Regular troops for marking and scoring, the same as it does for the National Board matches.

A number of new matches will be added to the National Rifle Association list. The most important will be that for the Marine Corps Trophy, presented by the officers of the United States Marine Corps. This will be a squared individual match, open to everybody, with any military rifle, any military site, any ammunition and any position. There will be 20 shots for records at 600 yards and 20 shots at 1,000 yards, with two sighting shots at each range.

Another new match is one for annual members of the National Rifle Association, and there will also be a new individual match for rapid fire. The conditions of the Revolver Team match have been changed so that any organization in the Regular or Volunteer Service, armed with the pistol, and whose unit is not larger than a squadron or battalion, can enter the match, and regiments may enter teams composed of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The Inter-Club match has been restricted to entries from civilian clubs and military companies which are members of the National Rifle Association. Members of state teams are barred.

A NAVAL GRIEVANCE.

U.S. Asiatic Station, Jan. 10, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have served one four-year enlistment on this station and am now serving another on the same station. In the Army a regiment has only to stay two years; then this regiment is transferred home and the soldier for his stay of two years has been credited with four years' actual service. There are lots of men of the Navy who have finished their four years and gone home and re-enlisted and sent right out here again to serve another four years, so at the expiration of this enlistment they are credited with eight years' service, while a soldier would have been credited with sixteen.

Is this justice to all, or can it be that the sailor is not human, and has no feeling? The Army has a schedule for a number of years to come of what regiments will be stationed in the Philippines, but with a sailor it is different; he can never tell where he will spend his next enlistment. The English navy has it arranged so a cruise may be made of three years on the China station, then three years on the home station, and so on. I am not trying to have it arranged so each ship should take a turn in the Far East, but there may be some arrangement made that a man would not have to stay a full four years in the Far East, then jump for joy to get home, but for a week or two only, to be sent right back again, where it is the same thing day in and day out, where Jack has no chance to mix in with folks like himself, but with a class of people who speak pigeon English, such as barkeepers, etc.

I have known several cases where men who were married have been sent away from home for over seven years. This has never helped to encourage a man to enlist, but perhaps he has no right to get married while in the Service; he should serve his country thirty years and lead a dissipated life, so when he gets old and pensioned off he may have lots of how-do friends, but no aid to the wounded. The public and the Navy Department want the enlisted force to be of high moral character, but how can this be when there is little to encourage this? There should be a law allowing men who have served on the Asiatic Station to serve at least the next enlistment on the home; this can be very easily done, as we have about 40,000 men in the Navy and only about 8,000 at the most serving on foreign stations.

We don't want double time as that is nonsense, as aboard of a ship is the same wherever we are, except a man wants to be home once in a while, and not exile himself in the Far East, Alaska, or to Samoa. There is a class of men who prefer to stay away from home and ask to remain out on the China Station, but they are either married to some native or have reasons best known to themselves.

In regard to the twenty-five-year bill, it will be the happiest day for the enlisted man when this becomes a law. This will gladden the heart of hundreds of men who intend to follow up the Navy; take any first-class battleship, and men who have over twenty years' service to their credit can be counted on the two hands. The increase of pay on the enlisted men's side was looked upon as a joke; nine out of ten would have preferred the

twenty-five-year bill. Let Congress give us that bill and the enlisted man will again be happy.

C. P. O.

COL. ZERAH W. TORREY, U.S.A.

Headquarters Dept. of the Colorado, March 13, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was my privilege to know the late Col. Zerah W. Torrey, U.S.A., in his young manhood at the Academy and to serve with him later for many years in the dear old 6th Infantry. We all loved him for the fineness of his nature, for his kindness and human sympathy, for his manliness and courage.

Torrey's interest in life was intense, and broadened with his years. He was in close touch with the work and problems of those outside the Army, but his profession lay close to his heart, and his record for good judgment and coolness became conspicuous.

One of his many friends who revered his memory has most truly said of him: "He was an ideal soldier, able, active, efficient, just, and stood for all that was best in the Service."

The career of such a valued officer leaves a deep impress and raises the standard of the military profession. His friendship has been a blessing and his character an inspiration. His passing in the vigor of manhood and the ripeness of experience is an irreparable loss, and those who knew his worth turn with deepest sympathy to his family in their desolation.

C. G. MORTON,

Major, Inspector General's Dept., U.S. Army.

JOHN JAY MOLLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 6 the touching tribute of "F. L. M." to the memory of the late John Jay Moller strikes a responsive chord deep down in the hearts of all who knew this young officer, so full of promise, so admired and loved for his splendid qualities of head and heart: "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise!"

The writer recalls Lieutenant Moller's gallant service in the Philippines. When he had shown such marked efficiency in arduous field work in the Province of Leyte in the last outbreak in 1906, and had so creditably finished his first tour, he was entitled to relief from his onerous, difficult and delicate duties; but he volunteered to continue his hard work instead of returning to his pleasant station for needed rest.

No officer of his rank contributed more to the success of operations, to the detection and arrest of treacherous, blood-thirsty miscreants and assassins, than did Lieutenant Moller. The records of the 8th Infantry show his splendid work, and that record marks him as an officer *sans peur et sans reproche*.

It is sometimes easy to drive "the iron" into a sensitive soul, but alas! for "the rarity of human charity!" The frost of man's inhumanity to man often blights the brightest flower. Faults Lieutenant Moller may have had (who has not?), but Omnipotence is just and merciful where man is not.

Thanks to "F. L. M." for the tender, deserved and beautiful tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Moller. The many who knew him best will ever revere him as one whose generous manhood as soldier and man "bears not a stain"; yes, "God bless him!"

J. M. L.

San Antonio, Texas, March 8, 1909.

WHY NOT THE KANGAROO FOR CAVALRY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In my article of Feb. 6 on "Mules for Cavalry Mounts" it is stated that this question has generally been disposed of as a joke. Fourth Horse Cavalryman offers no exception to the rule, though I am still disappointed that he did not extend his comparison to include other wild or domestic animals with some characteristic useful appendage. For instance, take the kangaroo, with its long stride and natural pouches, to take the place of saddle bags. How about the terrifying bray that could be given in unison during the charge? How about the shock action secured by turning to the rear and delivering one tremendous kick at the enemy? Surely this overbalances the few paltry quarts of milk to be secured from cows.

Now since my "arguments are good and cannot be controverted," according to his own words, and since the suggestion of mules will not be received seriously, perhaps it will be impossible to "help," and maybe I will be justified in leaving the mount question in the class of things that are but ought not be.

COBONA.

EX-CONFEDERATE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An anonymous writer in the first of a series of continuous articles in the January-February number of the Artillery Journal treats of the land defense of our coast defenses and of the protection of our seacoast cities against oversea expeditions. The subject is treated in a series of conversations between Colonel Martin, an ex-Confederate officer, and officers of the Army and Navy.

The Colonel, after pointing out the marked influence of Farragut's battles upon the construction of coast defenses, says that our coast defenses are built upon the supposition that they constitute the defenses of the water front of our cities, while the defenses on the land side will be built after the outbreak of war. He enters a plea for building the coast defenses upon the islands which may be found at the mouths of most of our harbors and making the defense of the works independent of the defenses of the cities in rear, so that they could be held after the fall of the cities. He adduces instances where foreign armies have been driven from coast cities that they have captured by guns brought to bear upon their shipping in the harbor, notably at Boston in 1776 and Toulon in 1793. He then asks the question whether these cities would have been entered originally by the enemy had the home country been able to hold a work so as to fire on the vessels in the harbor after it was occupied by the enemy. We quite agree with the author that our harbor defenses should be made, as nearly as possible, impregnable to attack in rear, by placing them upon islands where it is practicable to do so, or upon one side of the mouth of the harbor where there are not suitable island positions, and that "a wet ditch a mile wide is a powerful deterrent to close investment."

The only protection of the land side of our cities, the author maintains, is a regular force of the field army stationed in the United States, strong enough to overcome the greatest force that can land upon our shores in a

single overseen expedition. The author is conservative in his estimate of the number of troops that can be carried upon such an expedition, placing the number at from 45,000 to 50,000 men. He does not dogmatize, however, upon the number, but insists that the measure of our preparation on land is not to be found in the size of foreign armies, but in the number of men they can bring upon a single expedition. He also insists that our Coast Artillery should be ready to take the field as siege and heavy field artillery in any war in which we may control the sea, and hence be able to take the offensive, as in the Spanish War—a position already taken by the JOURNAL.

JOSEPH GRANGER.

OVERDOING CAMP MANEUVERS.

Newcastle, Wyo., Feb. 22, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Seeing an article in your JOURNAL regarding extending the length of maneuver camps, I wish to say: I have attended two camps at the Fort D. A. Russell maneuver grounds with the 3d Wyoming Regiment. I regarded the first camp as a success, due in a great measure to novelty of it to the men. In this camp my men were furnished blank ammunition and were first given lessons in company maneuvers against company, and were gradually worked up until they were able to go into a brigade attack. They were always opposed by other men and in this way learned the value of cover, etc. But last year they were sent out and told to imagine the enemy was in a certain place. Now, I think a man can imagine quite a little, but when you take a company of men and keep them imagining all the time you certainly have your hands full. The men soon lose interest and then it is a waste of time trying to do anything. My men were on the go all the time, either in drill or in imagining the enemy was somewhere. Then the last day we were in camp our regiment was formed at seven a.m., marched six miles to a mobilization point, where the maneuver began; then they were compelled to march over ten miles, over steep hills and through brush, and finally, when recall sounded, had to march about nine miles back to camp. After this they broke camp and marched fifteen miles to the railroad, or about forty miles in all in one day. A man enlisted in the Guard with the idea of having a vacation, but when he comes to go through an experience like this, and you ask him to do it two weeks instead of one, your Guard regiments will vanish. This is an age of the strenuous life, but I don't believe there is a Regular regiment that does as much work in a week as the average militia regiment. It seems to me that a good many of the Regular officers believe the Guards are kind of play soldiers, so that when they get them in camp they want to take this all out of them. I think, instead of making the camp two weeks, it would be better to make them more attractive while the men are there one week. The practice of the Regular Army to go out and camp over night would do a militia company more good than all this maneuvering with so much imagining. If the length of camp is to be extended, make the camps smaller and don't work the men so hard.

JOHN H. DASCH, Captain, Co. A, N.G.W.

MARRING A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Among the social customs of our Army and Navy none are so beautiful and pathetic as that of the bride of an Army or Navy officer cutting the cake at her wedding with her husband's sword. An officer devotes himself to his country's service, and in a no less degree does his wife. The quaint custom mentioned is a feeling testimony that for the future their lives are cast together under the flag. Let it then be strictly confined to the marriage of an Army or Navy officer, and not take in more remote connection. A short time ago the newspapers contained an account of the marriage of a hotel-keeper's daughter to a man in civil life. The bride's granduncle, a retired naval officer, cut the wedding cake with his sword. If an officer's daughter or granddaughter marries a civilian, let them not offend good taste by encroaching on a custom sacred to other conditions. The patriotic pride of Americans should preserve to the Services alone this ceremony so fitting to their peculiar life.

R. R.

Franklin, Pa., March 6, 1909.

PRAISES THE SOLDIERS.

Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., in a talk on the evening of March 8 before the Hull (Mass.) Village Club on "The Soldier and His Relation to Civil Life," said in part:

"The standard for recruiting in this country is high. It may be well doubted whether there are any railroads or manufacturing establishments in the country which exercise as great a care in the selection of its employees. It may be safely said that ninety-five per cent. of the troubles in the Army and of those breaches of discipline which provoke the unfavorable criticism of the civilian are caused by five per cent. of the enlisted personnel.

"Soldiers are like other young men. They like entertainment and excitement, they like companionship. On the whole, I am inclined to think that if you were to turn loose 300 college boys for the summer on the Fort Revere reservation, for instance, the inhabitants of this vicinity might find they have a more troublesome outfit to deal with than they now have in the soldiers who keep the fort.

"There is a feeling which soldiers have that they are never appreciated except in time of actual war; then people make too much of them. If this appreciation could be distributed through the long periods of peace, and be applied toward maintaining libraries and recreation rooms at the scores of small posts that dot the coast from Alaska to Maine, the bounty would be in most cases bestowed to better and more lasting advantage."

The small love between Japan and Turkey is the subject of a series of articles in the Civil and Military Gazette of India. In explanation of Turkey's refusal to admit a Japanese Embassy to Constantinople on terms of equality with the European Embassies, attention is called to Abdul Hamid's personal dislike of the Japanese for waking up Asia, saying: "There is a story, current before the Turkish revolution, that when a Turkish general communicated with great glee to the Sultan the news of Tsushima and congratulated His Majesty on the way in which Turkey's hereditary enemies, the Russians, were being beaten by Asiatics, the Padishah replied with a long face that he saw nothing to be cheerful about. 'The Japanese,' he said, 'are doing me infinite harm, for by the defeats which they are inflicting on Nicholas II, the only autocratic monarch in Europe beside myself, they are causing the greatest damage to the principle of autocracy.'"

At a mass meeting held in Washington, D.C., on the evening of March 17, under the auspices of the National League of Employees of Navy Yards, Naval Stations, Arsenals and Gun Factories of the United States, the mention of the name of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, was greeted with a tumult of applause and cheers. Admiral Leutze was extolled by John B. Simmering, one of the speakers, as a consistent friend of the men employed at the Naval Gun Factory. Geo. L. Cain, of Boston, president of the league, reported the result of a visit of a committee to Secretary Meyer, who said that of the discharge of workmen from the Washington yard he would do all he could in the matter, but could not give a definite answer until he was better informed as to conditions in the yard, which were still new to him, as he had been in the Navy Department but a short time. The establishment of a foundry in the Washington yard was strongly advocated by Mr. Cain. He explained that it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the league until it has taken into its fold all the government employees in the different departments, including letter carriers, postal clerks, members of the government printing office and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Working side by side with the labor unions, although independently of them, he said, the league should look after the special interests of those who work for the government. A lesson in regard to the results of such an organization may be obtained from the experience of France, where public and private business is just now in a complete state of demoralization because of a strike of the public employees in the postal and telegraph services. Secretary Meyer will do well to avoid taking the first step in this direction until he has consulted the French authorities. The matter is too important to be influenced in any way by personal considerations.

Good horsemen in the Army are taking pleasure in the thought that with so good a horseman as the possessor of Belle Mead Farm at the head of the War Department, the near future will witness some distinct improvement in the character of Army mounts. While no official steps have been taken to work out any such improvement it is known that the new Secretary will, early in his administration, take especial pains to inspect the Cavalry and Artillery horses at convenient posts where he may be able to go. He will make a study of what horses are in use and what it is desired to have, and set in progress a plan to get good, adaptable young horses of a type far in advance of the present average. In this connection it is of interest to observe that Secretary Dickinson, like many others, has a fondness for good blood in Cavalry mounts, believing that the better the horse the better the soldier, if he is really in love with the mounted service. This reflex value of good horse is always to be taken into account in making soldiers. Of course there are qualifying circumstances, as in the use of the thoroughbred blood in the Australian horses that we have been trying in the Philippines. They seem to be a trifle too warm-blooded for the work they are called on to do in a tropical country. But in a temperate climate there is with real horsemen but one side to the controversy and the thoroughbred always wins out. Perhaps with horses that could be admired, less would be said in criticism of horsemanship tests.

Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., has been ordered to the Philippines, where he is to become Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Philippines, succeeding Lieut. Col. G. M. Dunn, son-in-law of Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburgh. Major Porter will sail on the transport Sheridan on May 5. His family will remain in this country, spending the summer at Bar Harbor, Me. With the relief of Major Porter from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army an exceptionally long and honorable period of staff service comes to an end. Major Porter has been on duty in Washington since 1901, and in that time has made a distinctly excellent record. His ability as a lawyer, his capacity for clear statement, his sound judgment and military common sense, have made their impress on the work of the office and his associates see him go with sincere regret. He is perhaps the better lawyer because he has had arduous and creditable service in command of troops in the field and he has the pride of his profession as well as that of his corps. It has been his duty in the absence of the Judge Advocate General on numerous occasions, especially when General Davis was in attendance as a delegate to the last Hague Conference, to act as Judge Advocate General of the Army, and he has always administered the duties of that position in a manner to distinguish his fitness for the responsibilities placed upon him. He will carry with him to his new duty the best wishes of his friends, who congratulate the Service on his connection with it.

Authority has been given to Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan and chairman of a committee of the women's department of the National Civic Federation, to establish a restaurant in the navy yard, New York, of sufficient size to accommodate seven hundred men. The object of this innovation, which is planned to be ready by May 1, is to enable workmen of the yard to obtain meals at a convenient place at practically cost prices. A part of Building No. 14, directly opposite the main entrance to the yard, has been designated as the home of the new restaurant. Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, who has heartily favored the idea since its inception, issued the following statement in connection with the announcement of the plan: "Under the auspices of the federation and subject to the rules imposed by the Navy Department, the workmen will be provided with plain and substantial food at practically cost price. It is believed that they will derive great comfort and satisfaction from the scheme, which includes the permission to use this department for smoking during the noon hour, and which will save them the time now consumed out of their brief midday rest in leaving the yard to obtain a meal."

On March 17 Secretary Meyer approved the findings in the court-martial before whom Surg. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., was tried, on the charge of malpractice in having used a solution of nitrate of silver in the eyes of Midshipman Stephenson, with serious and dangerous results to the patient. Secretary Meyer had a long conference with Surgeon General Rixey and went over the record in the case carefully before reaching his decision to approve the findings which acquitted the officer. The con-

clusion was reached that the occurrence was such as may often happen in the practice of medicine, which can never be an exact science, and it was shown that precisely the course was taken in administering the nitrate of silver that is commonly pursued by physicians, and with just the same precautions usually taken. Surgeon Nash's high character and his fine standing professionally naturally counted for much in the consideration of the case. Probably no one suffered more in consequence of the affair than he, and it was due to his prompt and wise course in taking young Stephenson to the Washington Eye and Ear Infirmary that a speedy recovery was made. Dr. Wilmer, the head of the infirmary, in his testimony before the court, showed most conclusively that Surgeon Nash had done what any skillful doctor would have done, and that the untoward operation of the treatment was something for which he could not be held responsible.

"One Who Knows" in a letter to the New York Tribune referring to the effort to change the law which now reckons all months as thirty-day months, and one day's pay as one-thirtieth of a month's pay, says: "As this law now applies to all Government salaries it may interest you to know how it works out in actual practice. If an officer succeeds to an office on the 31st day of a month he will receive no pay for that day, as his predecessor has drawn it all for that month—that is, he has been paid 30-30ths. If he should take up his office on Feb. 15 he will receive only 13-30ths or 14-30ths of a month's pay—not so many 28-30ths or 29-30ths. The Government saves the difference. Under the laws governing leaves of absence of diplomatic and consular officers they can have only sixty days' leave of absence under pay in any one calendar year. Any extension beyond sixty days is without pay. If a minister or a consul arrives home, say, on July 31, his sixty days will expire on Sept. 28, and although under the rules of the State Department he should receive sixty days' pay, when he makes application to the Treasury Department he finds that he will receive only fifty-eight days' pay, as the days July 31 and Aug. 31, although counted by the Treasury in the leave of absence, are not counted for pay. Consequently, the officer loses two days' pay."

Secretary of War Dickinson has before him the record and findings in the trials by courts-martial of Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf., recently tried at Sagua la Grande; of 1st Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th Inf., at the Presidio of Monterey; and of 2d Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 26th Inf., at Manila. The Secretary follows the example of Mr. Taft when Secretary of War and insists on himself carefully reading the record from beginning to end, no matter how laborious this may be. He has been spending his nights well into the small hours, during his first week in the office, on this necessary but not agreeable task. The fact is of value as an assurance that the final decision on each case will be made in justice. In the cases mentioned the findings, it is understood, were all for the dismissal of the accused officers. Lieutenant Kinzie was charged with financial irregularities; Lieutenant Rich with conduct unbefitting an officer in connection with an examination; Major Fremont's trial was ordered by President Roosevelt on charges preferred by Major General Barry, of conduct insubordinate in character and in violation of the 61st Article of War, the penalty for which is, by law, dismissal from the Service. Final action on these cases may be expected within the next few days.

The reading of the papers in the examination held Feb. 8 for candidates for appointment as second lieutenant to fill the twenty-two existing vacancies in the Coast Artillery has not yet been completed. Progress has been made, however, far enough to indicate that a large number of the one hundred and two applicants failed. In fact it is not unlikely that there will be a few vacancies left after the successful candidates have been determined. There will be forty-four second lieutenants to be appointed July 1, the greater number of whom will no doubt come from the graduating class at the Military Academy. It is expected that there will be several vacancies after the West Point men have made their choice, and these may eventually go to civilians.

A belated newspaper despatch from Lake Lanao, P.I., to Manila says: "A band of hostile Moros attacked Lieutenant Furlong's detachment of constabulary at Bordong on March 8. After a sharp fight, eight Moros and two members of the constabulary were left dead on the field, while two soldiers and one civilian were wounded. A company of the 25th Infantry and a detachment of scouts have gone to the aid of Furlong's force. One of the constabulary deserted the day after the fight, taking with him five rifles belonging to members of the detachment." No word of the action had reached the press. Officials think that Bordong may refer to the Buldoon region, where an element unfriendly to Americans existed.

Fire Chief Croker, of New York city, has written a letter to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, which the latter liked so well that he has issued it in a circular, which reads: "I take the liberty of addressing you for the purpose of requesting that you inform all honorably discharged soldiers from the United States Army under your supervision who are desirous of securing a position in the New York Fire Department that by applying to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, on or before March 24 they will be supplied with application blanks for membership in this department. We have a great many United States soldiers and sailors in this department who have proved very satisfactory, and the department is desirous of procuring a number of good men, who I am sure can be found in the Army."

With reference to the report of a "serious disagreement" between Surgeon Stokes, then in command, himself, as to the course to be taken by the ship during the severe typhoon encountered on "our recent attempt to make Guam and Callao," F. N. LeCain, master, U.S.N. A.S., writes us from the U.S.S. Relief, Olongapo, P.I., Jan. 31, 1909: "I beg that you will in the most emphatic terms deny this and all similar reports. There has at no time been 'serious disagreement' of any sort between any of the officers and myself on that or any other subject; on the contrary, my relations, personal and official,

with the commanding officer and all other officers on the Relief have been most pleasant, unbroken by controversy or disagreement of any sort." The misstatement was corrected by us some time ago.

It is stated on good authority that the appointment of Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is simply in abeyance and that it is not the present intention, as has been stated, to withhold the appointment altogether. No objection is made to Lieutenant Commander Cone personally, but it is urged by some that his appointment would be ill advised and likely to work discontent and disorganization. Commander Cone especially distinguished himself by safely taking the torpedo boat flotilla from Newport News to San Francisco in company with the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, and was fleet engineer under Rear Admiral Sperry during the around-the-world cruise, assuming that duty at San Francisco.

Ensign Carl A. Lohr, U.S.N., whose resignation was accepted, to take effect March 6, resigned to accept a commission as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army. He will be placed at the foot of the list of second lieutenants without examination, as was done in the case of several other graduates of the Naval Academy, who resigned to go into the Army. Mr. Lohr, who has been on duty on the Dolphin, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Michigan in 1901, and was graduated in 1905. He reached the grade of ensign in 1907.

The mine planters Hunt and Knox left Singapore March 10 for Manila, this being the last leg of their long cruise. The little boats are reported to have had no untoward experiences and to have furnished the officers and men on board a pleasant voyage for most of the time, although they have encountered a few heavy passages of weather in which the capacity of the Hunt and Knox for rolling has been all that would not be desired. The Armistead and Ringgold left Panama March 12 for Acapulco, Mexico. These two have had, reports say, more than their share of weather on the way around to the Pacific and they also know how to roll.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy directing the commandant of the Marine Corps to prepare complements of marines for the battleships and armored cruisers, in accordance with the law passed by Congress restoring the marines to the ships. Even 8 per cent. will give the ships more marines than before, although the difference will be very small. Only a few of the battleships and armored cruisers are without marine guards now. These will be provided with a full quota and the forces on other ships will be increased to the required number.

Resulting from the recent examination of candidates for appointment as female nurses in the Navy, the following list of those successful is announced: Esther LeC. James, Elizabeth Reed, Ethel R. Swan, Rita Lord Scudder, Mary H. Humphrey, Emily Kennedy, Margaret E. Gorman, Betty W. Mayer, Isabelle M. Baumhoff, and Evelyn W. Jefferson; and these ten have been appointed by Surgeon General Rixey on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy.

The differences between the Navy Department and the National Electric Signaling Co., of Pittsburgh, in regard to the terms of the contract for a large wireless plant to be placed in Washington have been reconciled, and March 16 the contract was signed by which the work is to be done. Two ships are to be fitted with wireless apparatus under the arrangement, and a tower, 600 feet high, is to be erected, which will send messages by means of relays to a distance of 3,000 miles.

The classification system in operation at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is the subject of a complaint to be made to the Department by the officers of the coppersmiths' union. They say that the ratings of the men who had been laid off ranged as follows: "Good," "fair," "excellent" and "excellent-excellent" and that a number of the members of the coppersmiths' union who had been laid off on an "excellent-excellent" rating and were sent for again, were told that there would be a six days' probation before they would be rated.

Henry Reuterdaal, in The Outlook of March 20, presents what he calls "A Plea for a Better Understanding of the Navy," which he shows to be "only a national police force on a large scale." He holds Congress responsible for the many handicaps under which the Navy has been working for the past ten years, and seeks to open fire in the rear on our negligent legislators by arousing public opinion in favor of the Navy.

Capt. Letcher Hardman, U.S.A., commanding the Army remount station at Fort Reno, Okla., reports that he has fine bay, 16 and one-half hands high, weighing 1,250 pounds, picked from over one thousand horses and specially trained, that would meet all the requirements of a horse for President Taft.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, who was appointed to that position by President Roosevelt in August, 1908, will remain as the chief civilian assistant to Secretary Dickinson and will continue to have charge of affairs relating to the enlisted branch of the Regular Army, as well as the affairs of the organized militia.

Capt. Joseph F. Siler, Med. Corps, now stationed at Fort Jay, has been designated to attend the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, which is to assemble in Washington April 10. Captain Siler will represent the Medical Department of the Army.

Count Zeppelin this week demonstrated his ability to alight with his dirigible at any point desired, without the use of a special platform. He reascended and returned with his balloon to its shed on Le Constance.

The official date for the reception of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy has been changed from May 31 to June 1.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major and Mrs. William Ludwig Kneeler have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Merrick, to Lieut. Richard Edgar Cummins, 14th U.S. Cav., on the evening of Wednesday, April 14, at 8 o'clock, in Christ Memorial Church, Coronado, Cal. A reception will be held at Hotel del Coronado immediately after the ceremony.

The engagement of Miss Elsie Caroline Seiler, of Philadelphia, to Lieut. William H. Bell, 1st U.S. Cav., is announced.

Mrs. James McKinley announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Louise Reid McKinley, to Capt. Alfred Ballin, U.S.A., P.I. Miss McKinley is a daughter of the late Capt. James A. McKinley and a niece of the late Col. William McKinley, each of whom held honorable Civil War records.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., commanding the receiving Hancock, in the New York Navy Yard, and Mrs. Diehl have announced the engagement of their son, Mr. Caleb W. S. O'Connor, of No. 1220 Erie avenue, Philadelphia, and Miss Agnes Longfellow Smith, of New Haven, Conn. The marriage will take place late in April.

RECENT DEATHS.

The remains of Capt. Albert F. Dixon, U.S.N., who died in New York city March 10, were interred in Arlington National Cemetery March 13 with military honors. The funeral party was escorted from Lee's undertaking establishment, 332 Pennsylvania avenue, to the cemetery by a detachment of three companies of marines and three companies of bluejackets, headed by the Marine Band. Capt. Walter McLean, U.S.N., commanded the escort. The commitment services at the grave were conducted by the Army chaplain at Fort Myer. The honorary pallbearers were Engineer-in-Chief J. K. Barton, Capt. I. S. K. Reeves and Comdr. R. S. Griffin, W. P. White, F. C. Bowers and W. S. Smith.

Capt. M. H. Insley, a retired banker and Civil War veteran, died March 5, 1909, in Leavenworth, Kas. Captain Insley entered the Volunteer Service in 1861 as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 was commissioned captain and A.Q.M. in the Regular Army. He was chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, and was depot quartermaster at Fort Scott, Kas., until the close of the war, when he resigned his commission. He has resided in Leavenworth most of the time. Captain Insley is survived by a son, Mr. Harry Insley, of Denver; one daughter, Mrs. Lillian Insley Carr, of Leavenworth, and his wife.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, who entered the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 22, 1879, and was graduated, and then honorably discharged June 30, 1885, died at Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1909. During the war with Spain he served as a volunteer lieutenant in the Navy.

Mr. L. A. Barber, father of P.A. Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., died at Easton, Md., March 1, 1909.

Mrs. Ida Weaver, wife of Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver, U.S.N., retired, died at Bella Vista, Va., March 10, 1909.

Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, U.S.A., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 27, 1909.

Chaplain George G. Mullins, U.S.A., retired, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 4, 1909, from rheumatism, as briefly noted in our issue of March 7, was born at Harrodsburg, Va., April 1, 1841. After receiving a common school education he entered the theological seminary of the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated with honors in June, 1862, being the valedictorian of his class, and the youngest member. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He also affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta Greek-letter society, of which he was made an officer. In later years the university conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, Canton University of Virginia the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Literature. When only 21 years of age the young student was ordained to the ministry in the Christian Church at his home town of Harrodsburg. Successively he took charge at Covington, Louisville, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Chicago and Denver. On July 24, 1866, the young minister was married to Miss Mary Virginia Sparr, of St. Louis, daughter of John H. Sparr. In his work in the ministry Rev. Mr. Mullins became famed for his educational endeavors, and attracted the attention of President Grant. Accordingly, in 1875, President Grant appointed the minister as a captain in the United States Army. He was the inventor of the Mullins process of hardening iron. Captain Mullins had resided in Los Angeles for twenty-two years, and only in the last few years had been compelled to desist from expert work on mines, in which vocation he was known all over the West and in Mexico. At one time he was heavily interested in mining properties, and was president of the famous Golden Cross company. When death came all the members of the immediate family were at Captain Mullins' bedside. He leaves a widow and three daughters—Mrs. Harry B. Ainsworth, of Redondo, and Mary and Ethel, who live at the family home.

The funeral of Major Edmund L. Zalinski, U.S.A., retired, was held from his sister's home in Rochester, N.Y., March 14. The War Department sent a flag to drape the coffin and the National Guard sent a firing squad. Messages of condolence were received from Count Takahira, Japanese Minister, and the Peruvian and Cuban embassies.

Mr. Henry Bausch, who died recently at Augusta, Ga., was for many years a leading worker and experimenter in optical and scientific instruments. At the time of his death Mr. Bausch was second vice-president of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Works.

The death of Chaplain John D. Parker, U.S.A., retired, occurred in the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on Monday morning, March 8. Chaplain Parker was a resident of Berkeley and had been a chaplain in the Army since 1882. He was appointed from Missouri and retired in September, 1895. The funeral took place at the Presidio chapel on Wednesday afternoon, March 10. The 29th Company, Coast Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Harry A. Schwage, acted as escort, the pallbearers being Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Capt. C. D. Dudley, Capt. J. R. Pourie, Capt. J. P. Robinson, Capt. J. B. Murphy and Capt. H. R. Casey.

Brig. Gen. Henry B. Osgood, U.S.A., retired, who died suddenly from paralysis on March 12, 1909, at his home in Stephentown, N.Y., was born in Maine on Oct. 13, 1843, and was retired with the rank of brigadier general on Oct. 13, 1907, at which time he was assistant commissary general of the Army. At the beginning of the Civil War General Osgood was a first lieutenant in the

27th Maine Volunteers. He received a medal of honor for voluntarily remaining in the Service with his regiment during the invasion of Pennsylvania, the term of service having expired. The 27th Maine Infantry was on duty then in the defense of Washington. In June, 1863, General Osgood entered West Point, and was graduated in 1867 and promoted to a second lieutenant in the 3d Artillery. From 1876 to 1880 General Osgood was professor of military science and civil engineering in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was in the Subsistence Department as commissary, assistant to the Chief Commissary, and as Chief Commissary. He was on the staff of Major General Miles at headquarters of the Army, Washington, to May 30, 1898; in the field in Florida to July 3, 1898; was chief and purchasing commissary, Department of Santiago, Cuba, to Nov. 20, 1898. He was subsequently, among other duties, chief commissary, Department of the East, and was retired Oct. 13, 1907. General Osgood leaves a wife and two sons—Henry D. and Edward Hubbard Osgood—and two daughters, Mrs. Reginald H. Taylor and Mrs. Bernard Crugan. A third son, Winchester Dana Osgood, was killed while leading the Cuban insurgent field artillery against the Spaniards at Guantanamo before the Spanish-American War.

Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., who died at the Army General Hospital at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1909, was born in New York Aug. 29, 1868, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1894, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 16th Infantry. He served with his regiment in the Cuban campaign in 1898, and had performed duty in the Philippines. He was formerly stationed at Fort Adams, Newport.

Gen. William J. Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs, died at his county seat, Glen-Erye, west of the city, March 13, 1909. Death came as a result of a fall from a horse in October, 1906, which resulted in breaking his back. General Palmer, who was widely known in the East, has often been called the foremost citizen of Colorado. He was a soldier in the Civil War, but his greatest fame came as a railroad builder, and he was connected with many enterprises. General Palmer commanded the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War, and was made a brevet brigadier general for valuable services. He was awarded a medal of honor for having, with 150 men, attacked and defeated a superior force of the enemy, capturing a field piece and 100 prisoners without the loss of a man at Red Hill, Ala., Jan. 14, 1865. In connection with his inception and construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, General Palmer conceived and founded upon a beautiful site, near the eastward base of Pike's Peak, the city of Colorado Springs, near which at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, he lived since that city came into existence, in the summer of 1871. His estate, estimated at from \$6,000,000 upward, is left practically entirely to his three children—Mrs. Leopold Meyers, of London, and the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Palmer, all of age. In his lifetime General Palmer gave to charity about \$4,000,000. Old servants are also beneficiaries.

Major William N. Sage, U.S.A., retired, died in Washington March 16. He served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 137th N.Y. Vol. Infantry in the Civil War, and also in the 39th U.S. Colored Infantry. In 1866 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 11th Infantry, was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and in September the same year was transferred to the 29th, with which regiment he served for three years, then being transferred back to the 11th, with which he remained until his retirement in 1890 for disability received in the line of duty. By the Act of April 23, 1904, he was advanced to the grade of major.

Rear Admiral Edward T. Strong, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Andover, Mass., March 18, 1909. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., on Feb. 10, 1840. He entered the Navy in November, 1862, as an acting master's mate. He served on the *Ticonderoga*, the flagship of the West India Squadron, and on the recommendation of the commanding officer was promoted to an acting ensign the following year. In 1868 he was commissioned ensign, and in December of the same year he was made master. He rose to lieutenant in 1870, lieutenant commander in 1882, commander in the following year, and captain in 1899. The following year he was placed on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral. At the beginning of the war with Spain Rear Admiral Strong was on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, engaged in fitting out monitors for sea. Later he commanded the *Montauk* at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and had charge of the prisoners captured in the naval fight of Santiago.

Chief Engr. Herschel Main, U.S.N., retired, died at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 18, 1909. He was born in Sterling, Ill., on July 6, 1845, and entered the naval Service as an acting third assistant engineer on Oct. 10, 1866, being assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, under instruction. He was appointed a third assistant engineer in the Regular Service on June 2, 1868; promoted to second assistant engineer June 2, 1869; to passed assistant engineer Nov. 20, 1874; to chief engineer Nov. 11, 1892; and was transferred to the retired list on Sept. 10, 1895, as a chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander. His last duty on the active list was that of inspector of machinery at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., from Sept. 28, 1894, to the date of his retirement, Sept. 10, 1895, since which date he has performed no active duty. Chief Engineer Main's life was full of adventure. He had faced dangers by shipwreck more than once and in at least one incident he left a memorial which illustrates his character, ability and resourcefulness and which will remain as long as the Navy itself. The memorial is a sextant which Commander Main made out of crude material and which guided men of the wrecked *Saginaw* through the south Pacific in a small boat, and which resulted in an eventual rescue. The *Saginaw* was cruising in Southern waters in 1871 and the captain, wishing to investigate the coral reefs of those latitudes, sailed out of the beaten path of travel, with the result that at 2 o'clock one morning he found his ship stuck fast on a reef off Ocean Island. For ninety-two days the *Saginaw*'s men lived on the island, which had evidently been uninhabited from prehistoric times. They subsisted on eggs and seal meat, as their ship was entirely wrecked and few of the navigating instruments and necessities of life were saved. Commander Main with great skill and patience constructed the sextant, which guided a small boat to an island to the north and which spread the news of their plight. The sextant was afterward placed in the Smithsonian Institution, where it was regarded as a marvel of accuracy; but the Naval Academy claimed it as having been made by a graduate of that school, and it now has a place of honor at Annapolis. Chief Engineer Main was also aboard the *Trenton*, in the harbor of Apia, when the memorable hurricane wrought such havoc among the ships. The *Trenton* was wrecked and Commander Main was among the number

swept into the sea. The funeral will take place on Saturday, March 20, with full military honors, from the residence, 2009 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., and interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery. The honorary pallbearers are Chief Engr. E. D. Robie, Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, Rear Admiral George W. Baird, Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch. The military escort will consist of the Marine Band, two companies of marines, and two companies of bluejackets.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf., who upon his own application has been retired from active duty after more than thirty-two years' service, was born in New Jersey, March 17, 1856, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1880, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 20th Infantry. His first detail after graduation was at Fort Brown, Tex., on frontier duty, and he subsequently served at posts in Kansas and Montana. He reached the grade of captain 20th Infantry, May 31, 1895, and in command of Co. B, participated in the Santiago campaign in 1898, being wounded in the right arm, and right knee in the battle of Santiago, July 2. His last tour of duty was at Fort Harrison, Montana. He was transferred to the 5th Infantry April 8, 1901, was promoted major, 23d Infantry April 13, 1901, and was transferred to the 10th Infantry May 31 of the same year. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel Dec. 2, 1906, and was transferred to the 20th Infantry Jan. 26, 1907.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Mary Macoun, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Macoun, U.S.R.C.S., at Norfolk, Va., March 4.

The son born to the wife of Dr. George El. Stallman, dental surgeon, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 3, 1909, died the same day.

The New York papers report Capt. Wm. H. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, as the purchaser of 28 and 30 West Thirty-eighth street, on which he will erect a 12-story mercantile building.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lange Greene of Strafford, Pa., entertained a few persons at bridge on Wednesday evening. They were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Morris, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Clara Okie, Miss Agnes Okie and Mr. Christopher Kellar. Miss Robinson is a relative of the late naval attaché at Rome and Vienna.

Mr. John Bigelow, hale and hearty in spite of his ninety-two years, sailed for France on the steamer Provence from New York March 18. Mr. Bigelow was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Grace Bigelow. He said that he would spend his time in Paris, and that he looked forward with much pleasure to revisiting old scenes again. He and his daughter will be away until about May 1.

John Early who while on duty in the Philippines contracted leprosy, and is now living under the surveillance of the Washington authorities, has become reconciled to his fate and is now giving his attention to gardening. He has a pension of \$75 a month and has comfortable small brick house to live in. His wife and child live in the same house, separated by a brick wall, and a guard keeps watch over the place day and night.

At the dance for the enlisted men at Camp Columbia, Cuba, March 11, the first prize, an organ, was won by Miss Julia Margratin, a Spanish lady who lives near the post, and who has received a musical education in America. Corporal Dowling of the Engineer Corps was in charge of the grand march and created some interesting figures with sixty or more couples. Miss Ellen Barry, daughter of General Barry, with a party of friends occupied the reserved section. Floor Director Rice announced a St. Patrick's day entertainment for the 17th and a final ball for the men on the 25th.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Murray Robinson, U.S.N., are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., where they are being extensively entertained. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol have given a dinner in their honor and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Senn a dinner and tea. Mrs. Robinson was Miss Mary Burnham, daughter of Mr. James Burnham, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, and met Lieutenant Robinson, who is attached to the battleship Vermont, when the fleet was on the Pacific. Shortly after the return of the ships to Hampton Roads, Lieutenant Robinson and Miss Burnham were married in Norfolk, Va., Lieutenant Commander Senn being the best man at the wedding.

The purchase by the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D.C., of the Myers property, opposite their present house, has brought before the club the serious proposition as to the possibility of making use of this for a new building. The property has a front of 148 feet 2 inches on Farragut Square and 108.5 feet on I street, and is one of the finest sites for a clubhouse in the city. The club is in an excellent financial condition, and some of the bolder spirits in its membership desire to build without further delay. The more conservative members prefer to wait until a fund for building can be accumulated. They are accordingly making an effort to increase the membership of the club. The non-resident initiation fee has been temporarily reduced to \$10, the annual dues for non-residents being \$5 per year. It is expected that after a year or eighteen months the non-resident initiation fee will again be increased, as ample opportunity to join will in that time have been offered. The total membership of the club, Dec. 31, 1908, was 1,462, exclusive of thirty-three honorary and temporary members, and it is desired to add 750 new members. By the purchase of the Myers property, costing \$150,000, the interest-bearing liabilities of the club have been increased to \$136,809.50, after deducting the interest-bearing assets. The real estate of the club is valued at \$242,374.70 and its other property \$13,115.73. To build and fit up a new clubhouse will cost at least \$250,000, making a total debt of \$316,809.50, upon which interest must be paid. The desired increase in the membership of the club and the rental obtained from the new house is expected to provide for this interest and leave a surplus for a sinking fund. The quarters now occupied, although good, are inadequate, and it is planned to have a sufficient number of sleeping apartments in the new house so that visiting members may be sure of accommodations at less cost than elsewhere, and may at the same time be with their friends and acquaintances. It is also expected that the increased facilities will enable the club to do more than at present in the line of entertainment. The Army and Navy Club has been so skillfully and conservatively managed that it has been accumulating a surplus each year.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1909.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Chas. N. Barney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Bayard, N.M., March 13, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Henry M. Lazelle, U.S.A., retired, has purchased property at St. Augustine, Fla., on which he will erect a villa this summer.

The crew of the U.S. despatch boat *Dolphin* have presented Mrs. Newberry, the wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, with a silver loving cup.

Ensigns D. I. Selfridge, H. F. Leary, R. M. Brainard, W. P. Williamson and G. L. Caskey, U.S.N., have been detailed as a class of student officers for instruction in ordnance work.

Lieut. Paul C. Prince, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired, of San Francisco, with his wife and family, is visiting his parents at the Portner, 15th and U streets, Washington, D.C.

A telegram of March 15 states that a large posse had gone to Wetmore Mountain, to hunt for Earl H. Hotchkiss, Captain of Sig. Corps, N.G., Conn., supposed to be overcome by cold.

Among the officers of the Services at St. Augustine, Fla., are: Major General and Mrs. Ludington, Mrs. John M. Schofield, Miss Schoultz, Rear Admiral George E. Ide, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ide.

A son, John Downes, 3d, was born to the wife of Lieut. John Downes, Jr., U.S.N., at Washington, D.C. This new arrival is the fifth of the name, the four preceding him having all been officers of the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., at present on duty as navigator of the California now cruising in the Pacific, is now the happy father of twins—a son and daughter—born to his wife at the home of her mother, Mrs. Arthur C. Freeman, in Norfolk, Va., March 15.

A Young People's Society of the Christian Endeavor has been organized at the Madison Barracks, New York, by John H. Anderson, commissary sergeant of the 24th U.S. Infantry. "We congratulate our soldier brothers," says the Christian Endeavor World, "and wish the new society all blessing and success."

Midshipman Robert A. Burg, of the U.S.S. Kentucky, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Haile at Jacksonville, Fla. Midshipman Burg is having many social attentions shown him, and is guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Riles at Jacksonville. His leave is being delightfully spent, and he is being shown many little attentions.

The 2d Army Corps, of the Grand Army of the Potomac, held its seventeenth annual banquet at Rauscher's, Washington, on the night of March 14. Among the speakers were Gen. John C. Black, Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.; Major R. W. Tyler, U.S.A., and Col. Charles Lyman. President William Tindall was in the chair. At his right was General Miles, U.S.A., and at his left General Bates, U.S.A. The banquet hall was flooded with light and color.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, visited Washington the past week to pay his respects to Secretary Meyer and consult with various Bureau chiefs in regard to work in progress on the different vessels of the fleet. The Admiral was made happy on March 17 by the receipt of a wireless from Newport, which stated that he was a grandfather, his daughter, Mrs. M. K. Johnson, wife of Surgeon Johnson, U.S.N., having given birth to a daughter.

M. Lefèvre-Pontalis, recently appointed counsellor of the French Embassy to succeed M. des Portes de la Fosse, sailed from Havre for Washington, D.C., March 13, and is expected in Washington by March 20. Lieut. Comdr. Benoist d'Azy, appointed to succeed Lieutenant Commander de Blanpré as French naval attaché, has arrived in Washington. Another change in the embassy staff is that of M. Savin, recently named as third secretary, who will receive another post, and in his place M. Salignac de Senelon has been appointed.

At the seventh annual dinner of the Deutsche Offiziers Verein this week Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood was a guest of honor. The dinner was held in the yacht room of the Hotel Astor. Thirty officers of the German army, either retired or in this country on leave, were present. Major Arthur Piorkowsky, president of the Verein, started the dinner by proposing a health to President Taft. General Wood responded with a health to Emperor William. Major von Livoniens, military attaché at Washington; Captain Fetzman, naval attaché, and Baron Strumm, secretary of the German Embassy, were guests.

The winning man in the several athletic events at the indoor meet at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., March 12, were as follows: Parallel bars, Private Shobe, Co. F, 24th Inf.; swinging rings, Private Jackson, Co. E; long horse, Private Caldwell, Co. F; standing high jump, Corporal Hemphill, Co. H; horizontal bars, Private Dry, Co. E; side horse, Private Johnston, Co. E; pole climbing, Corporal Greene, Co. E; at will, Private Caldwell, Co. F. Boxing: Heavyweight class, first, Private Simms, Co. F; weight, 190 lbs. Middleweight class, Private Rabbratt, Co. G, 155 lbs. Lightweight class, Private Sterling, Co. F, 140 lbs. Wrestling: Heavyweight class, Corporal Clark, Co. G, 195 lbs. Middleweight class, Private Blaney, Co. E, 181 lbs. Lightweight class, Private Johnson, J., Co. E, 147 lbs. Points by companies: Company E, 30; Company F, 18 1-2; Company G, 16; Company H, 2.

The educational course of lectures, instituted in the city of Lowell, Mass., by the Varnum school authorities, included one by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, on Thursday, March 11. Subject, "Military Life Among the Moros." This lecture, with an accompaniment of over one hundred stereopticon Philippine views, was repeated by its author at Marlborough, Mass., on March 15, before an audience mainly members of the 1st Brigade, M.V.M. General Reade has been named by the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution as the historian of the society in the old Commonwealth. The General habitually brings in the fact that the circumnavigation of the globe was accomplished before Rear Admirals Robley D. Evans or Charles S. Sperry accomplished it, viz., by the Victoria, of Magellan's fleet, in 1520-1522, and by the 23d Regiment, U.S. Infantry. In the entertainment at Marlboro, which was incident to the annual banquet of the Davis Guards, which dates its organization from January, 1775, and has taken part in every war since that time, General Reade dwelt at some length on "The Pacification of the Moros." Among some of the pictures brought to view on the lantern slides used were a Moro lantaka, the method of embarking and disembarking from a United States transport, mode of unloading ships at some of the Philippine ports, tobacco for exports, cargadores at work carrying bales, and discharging hemp from Parass native boats. Among other scenes, one that furnished much amusement was a living picture of a village cock fight, and a market scene in Manila, showing araba teams, freight, etc. About 100 views in all were thrown on the canvas.

Major and Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf., U.S.A., are in Washington, D.C., at the Bancroft.

Luke E. Wright, formerly Secretary of War, will engage in the practice of law at Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Katherine Robinson of Philadelphia has been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Fox of Stratford, Pa.

A son, William Taft Oliver, was born to the wife of Warrant Machinist John A. Oliver, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 4, 1909.

Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, 14th U.S. Inf., stationed at West Point, is rapidly recovering from a very successful operation for appendicitis.

A son, William R. McCleary, Jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. William R. McCleary, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Caswell, N.C., March 16, 1909.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., March 13, for a visit of several weeks in New York city.

Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Major Scott, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieut. William C. Watts, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., at the Bancroft.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown are being delightfully entertained at the home of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Chase at their home, 4917 McPherson avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Rogers Finch Gardner, widow of Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, U.S.A., and her little son Alan are for the present at the Olympic Apartments, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was among the guests at a dinner given by Robert Collier in honor of ex-President Roosevelt on March 13 in New York city.

Col. C. G. Woodward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woodward have gone to rest at the Hotel Monroe, San Francisco, and hope not to be violently disturbed for a little while.

Preliminary to a review of the 1st Regiment, N.G. of Hawaii, by members of the Legislature on Feb. 22, the troops were inspected by Major S. W. Dunning, 20th U.S. Inf.

The trial of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., U.S.A., on a charge of murder, is to begin on April 19 in the Supreme Court of Flushing, N.Y. Judge Garretson will preside at the trial.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leo B. Dannemiller, U.S.A., returned from Cuba with the 11th Infantry, en route to Fort D. A. Russell, and are visiting among old friends in Washington for a fortnight.

Miss Ward, daughter of Gen. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A., who has been the house guest during the winter of Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh, of Washington, D.C., has returned to her home in Louisville, Ky.

Surg. R. B. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the birth of a daughter at Philadelphia on March 14. Mrs. Williams was formerly Miss "Kitty" Heath, of Norfolk.

Mrs. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, who was at home to callers in Washington, D.C., March 17, for the first time since the change in Mr. Meyer's Cabinet position, had Mrs. Tod and the Misses Meyer assisting her.

Mrs. Ira Austin Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, 11th U.S. Inf., and her mother, Mrs. James A. Doyle, have left Washington for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to join Lieutenant Smith, who has recently returned from Cuba with his regiment.

Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal "tea" in Washington, D.C., on March 11, in honor of Mrs. Valentine Chappell, of New London, Conn. Miss Alice Gardner, daughter of the late Capt. Walter Gardner, U.S.N., poured tea.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Jackson, the latter formerly Miss Shelby Converse, daughter of Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., whose wedding was such an important social event of last month, are in Washington, D.C., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow at their residence on Twenty-first street.

Lieut. U. S. Grant, Jr., 3d, U.S.A., was a guest at the Paint and Oil Club of New England dinner at the Parker House, Boston, March 11. Lieutenant Grant spoke on the Panama Canal, told of the work accomplished and the advantages and disadvantages of both the sea level and lock types, declaring that it is for the citizens of large to determine which shall be constructed.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commanding the third squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, on March 15 reported to the Navy Department that John Comerford, coxswain on the U.S.S. Mississippi, was drowned March 14 at Hicai Beach, Guantanamo Bay, "while under instructions in swimming." John Comerford was the son of Patrick Comerford, of No. 37 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Chief Quartermaster, Philippines Division, was given an informal dinner at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, on Jan. 31, his sixtieth birthday, by twelve of the officers under his orders, all present being permanent, detailed or acting quartermasters. The private dining room of the club was appropriately decorated with U.S. colors and Q.M. pennants, while directly opposite the door were the figures "49-'09" inviting attention to the occasion for the dinner. Although the little celebration had been planned some days in advance Colonel Miller had no intimation of it until he was inveigled into the room on some pretext and saw the table ready and waiting, and the figures above mentioned, which made it a personal matter with him. Even then, he said he hardly realized that the whole affair was in his honor, so completely was he surprised and pleased, as the meaning of it all gradually came over him. Toward the end of the dinner, the toastmaster, after a few words of greeting, explained to the Colonel that his officers had assembled to congratulate him and his and wish him many happy returns of the day, taking this occasion to assure him of their loyalty and support. The belief was expressed that the corps demanded loyalty, required ability and appreciated to the full the fact, that in no walk of life, "bar none," is courteous dealing more requisite. After drinking the Colonel's health, the following was spontaneously given: "Rah, Rah, Q.M.D. '49-'09, Miller." The Colonel responded briefly to the effect that the occasion was one of the happiest of his long Army career; that his feelings of gratitude were too deep to express in words; that he was convinced that the sentiments expressed by the toastmaster were those that should dominate "Our Corps" and which do so dominate the spirit of those assembled. After another assembled cheer, first for the Colonel and then for the Quartermaster's Department, given "con expressione," Capt. A. E. Williams made a short speech in response to the toast to "The Department." Captain Kelton sang a song in lieu of a speech, and after "Auld Lang Syne" by the assembly, the improvised cheer was given and good nights said.

Ensign and Mrs. Churchill Humphrey, U.S.N., who have been spending part of the winter in Washington, are at the Hotel Wolcott, New York, for several weeks.

A large Oklahoma horse purchased for the Army is training at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for President Taft. The animal will be shipped to Washington in a few days.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been stationed in Cuba during the Intervention, has been spending a few days in Washington, visiting old friends.

Major General Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell entertained Governor Magoon at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 16, and had among other guests Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington.

Capt. Charles G. Ayres, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Ayres will give a reception on April 16 at their house, No. 26 West Fifty-ninth street, New York city, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

The editor of *El Renacimiento*, convicted of libeling Dean C. Worcester, a member of the Philippine Commission, has been sentenced in Manila to nine months' imprisonment in Bilibid, and to pay a fine of 3,000 pesos. An appeal has been taken.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. de Blanpré, the former the naval attache for the past two years at the French Embassy in Washington, took their departure from the capital March 16 on their return to France. Commander Blanpré has been given command of one of the French battleships. He is succeeded at the Embassy by Lieut. Comdr. Benoist d'Azy, recently attached to the embassy at Constantinople.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, while en route from his home in Rochester, N.Y., to Summerville, Ga., for a stay of a month or more, made a brief visit at Washington, and was entertained by Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates. Among those who were invited to luncheon to meet General Otis was his former aide, Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., secretary of the General Staff. Captain Sladen was with General Otis during the stressful times in the Philippines, and saw there a memorably large amount of hard work and no little lively fighting. The occasion served to recall many stirring experiences, some hardships and many pleasures.

Capt. B. T. Walling, lately commanding the U.S. Scout Cruiser Birmingham, is spending his leave very pleasantly at his home in Circleville, Ohio, with his mother, the widow of the Honorable A. T. Walling; his wife and youngest daughter are with him. Their eldest daughter having remained in Washington with Mrs. Walling's mother, Mrs. Robert Boyd, widow of Capt. Robt. Boyd, U.S.N., to continue attending Fairmont Seminary. Captain Walling, it is understood, will be ordered to the command of a battleship at the expiration of his leave, when Mrs. Walling will return to the Hotel Stratford and rejoin her mother and daughter till late spring.

Rear Admiral W. P. Potter, U.S.N., was given a reception at Whitehall, N.Y., his home town, March 16, to signalize his return from the world voyage of the Battleship Fleet. Four thousand persons welcomed the Admiral home, and escorted by two bands of music and Company I, 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., he proceeded to the state armory. Addresses were made by Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga Springs; Assemblyman James S. Parker and William H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance. A chorus of two hundred voices sang national airs. Thomas A. Patterson, president of the village, in behalf of Whitehall presented a silver loving cup to Rear Admiral Potter.

Major W. V. Judson, C.E., has been appointed commissioner in the District of Columbia government, a position of distinct honor and more than ordinary influence. He succeeds Major Spencer Cosby, who will take up the position of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, relinquished by Major Charles S. Bromwell, who is appointed to direct the river and harbor work at Milwaukee, Wis. Major T. H. Rees is in temporary charge at Milwaukee. Major Judson qualified by taking the oath at Milwaukee March 16, and Capt. William Kelly, C.E., assumed the duties of the office in the District of Columbia government as acting engineer commissioner until Major Judson can make necessary arrangements to move from Milwaukee to Washington.

Capt. George H. Penrose, assistant to the Chief Q.M. of the Philippines Division, was recently the subject of a sketch in the Manila Cablenews-American, which said he was a rare officer in that he had served as a major in the Medical Department and yet is found toiling hard and successfully over the matter-of-fact business problems in the Quartermaster's Department. In the early days of the American control in the Philippines Captain Penrose was chief surgeon of one of the brigades. Landing in the Philippines in 1898, he aided in establishing the first American hospital in the islands, that at Camp Dewey. After the fall of Manila he transformed the old Spanish military hospital into what is now the Division Hospital. Captain Penrose as a medical officer accompanied Generals Ovenshine and Lawton on their expeditions against the insurrectos. Captain Penrose served as chief surgeon of the second department of Southern Luzon till the close of 1900, when he was sent home sick. In February, 1901, he was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department and was recommended for a brevet and medal of honor by Generals Lawton and MacArthur.

The District of Columbia Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, which bears the same relation to that war, the insurrection in the Philippines and the march to, and taking of, Pekin, China, as the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States does to the Federal forces of the War of 1861-5, held its first dinner at Freund's, Washington, D.C., on March 8. In the absence of the Commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., Col. M. R. Urell, 1st D.C.N.G., presided. Others present who proposed toasts or made speeches or "smoke talks," were: Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Luby, U.S.N.; Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Mittendorf, late U.S. Navy; Capt. Wilson B. Strong, late first lieutenant, 33d U.S. Vol. Inf.; Capt. C. M. Forrest, late assistant quartermaster, U.S.V.; Capt. Lee M. Lipscomb; Capt. Wm. H. Mellach, late first lieutenant; and 1st Lieut. Anthony Holmead, all three late of the 4th U.S. Vol. Inf.; Lieut. R. H. Chappell, late U.S. Navy, and Major Surg. R. Clifford Cox, Major Fred S. Hodgson (captain) and 2d Lieut. Francis B. Wheaton, all three late of the 1st D.C. Vol. Inf. The parlors and table were appropriately decorated with palms and other greenery suggesting the tropics. Among the organizations represented by those present were the Loyal Legion, the Confederate Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of the Carabao, the 7th Regiment (N.G.N.Y.), Veteran Association and the Sons of Gun Boats—a strictly naval club.

March 20, 1909.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A., at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., March 3, 1909.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to review the 1st Battery of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., at the armory, New York city, March 23.

Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was best man at the wedding of Miss Martha Cameron, daughter of former Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to the Hon. Roland Charles Lindsay, of England, at Washington, D.C., March 18, 1909. The bride is a cousin of Lieutenant Miles.

After reading the depositions of a dozen witnesses, whose testimony was taken by United States consular officers in Cuba, Judge O'Gorman, at New York city, March 17, awarded a decree of divorce to Capt. Mathias Crowley, 17th Inf., U.S.A., who recently brought suit against Estelle Crowley, naming several correspondents, among whom was Alonzo Garcia, nephew of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia.

At Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., on Monday evening of last week, Major and Mrs. Brewster entertained the officers and ladies of the post. Capt. and Mrs. Edward S. Walton entertained the young people the following Wednesday evening. Capt. Wm. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, has arrived at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Wells have returned to Fort Robinson, Neb. While returning from town an officer and three ladies were caught in a heavy blizzard last week. It was the hardest storm this season.

WEST POINT GRADUATES' REUNION.

The one hundred seventh anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Military Academy was duly celebrated in Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1909, according to established custom, by a reunion dinner of graduates, the twenty-first in annual succession. The members of the committee having the matter in charge were F. D. Grant, '71; L. D. Greene, '78 (secretary); C. S. Burt, '80; E. C. Young, '87, and B. F. Miller, '02.

The dinner was given at the Great Northern Hotel and was the largest ever given in Chicago by this association. There were fifty-two at table, spanning a period of fifty-five years of graduate life, from William Sooy Smith, of the class of 1853, to O. R. Meredith, of 1908. Gen. Fred. D. Grant wielded the gavel as toastmaster.

General Smith, as the oldest graduate, presided and welcomed the company in a short and eloquent speech eulogizing the Alma Mater and the high sense of honor which has made the Military Academy and its graduates what they are in the eyes of the world. There were no set speeches, but many were called on and gave, in brief remarks, many recollections of cadet days. All "stood up in a row" and "sang their reminiscences of Benny Haven, Oh!" and many others.

Telegrams of greeting and good-will were received from a concurrent meeting held at the University Club, in Boston, and from Charles King, '66, who was not able to be present. The meeting was generally voted the most successful and enjoyable reunion the association had had for many years.

Those present were: William Sooy Smith, '53; H. B. Herr, W. H. Upham, F. L. Hills, '66; A. A. Goodrich, '68; W. W. Robinson, '69; F. D. Grant, G. F. Chase, '71; Joseph Hall, '72; G. H. Paddock, '73; F. E. Hobbs, L. D. Greene, '78; H. A. Greene, A. M. Ogle, '79; F. S. Strong, C. S. Burt, G. L. Converse, '80; L. W. V. Kennon, Williston Fish, J. B. McDonald, '81.

H. C. Carbaugh, '82; R. D. Walsh, '83; T. H. Rees, A. D. Kniskern, F. L. Winn, '86; E. C. Young, J. T. Dean, '87; W. V. Judson, J. S. Winn, '88; F. C. Marshall, '90; W. T. Johnson, '91; G. W. Kirkpatrick, '92; A. J. Bowley, '97; G. V. H. Moseley, '99; B. F. Miller, 1902; T. D. Osborne, J. W. H. Reisinger, '05; F. H. Coleman, N. L. Howard, J. C. Maul, '07; O. R. Meredith, '08.

ORDNANCE WORK JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

As the result of tests by the Ordnance Board to ascertain whether the translating roller crank and handle on 12-inch mortars might not be shortened to prevent interference with carriage when fired at 70 degrees elevation, it was found that the block could be readily moved with a crank 7 inches and a handle 4 7/16 inches long with which there was no interference, and these dimensions were recommended.

At Frankford Arsenal.—A tripod head has been designed and manufactured for mounting sights for 3-inch field material, and for using them in drill independently of the gun carriage. All movements permitted by the gun carriage are embodied in the tripod mount. Telescopic sights, models of 1896, 1896 M.I. and 1897, are being overhauled and prepared for use with mobile artillery. The manufacture has been undertaken of an experimental telescopic sight for use on muskets, as designed by Capt. W. A. Phillips, Ordnance Department. The modification of design of range quadrant, to prevent slipping of range drum, is under consideration.

At Rock Island Arsenal.—A sheath for new model bolo has been designed and will be manufactured to replace the old model machete scabbard. Experiments have been made with a view to using non-corrosive monel metal for saber blades. The results were not satisfactory. Two sets have been manufactured of Patterson rifle holders, designed to carry the rifle of a mounted soldier, attached to the saddle in such manner that on dismounting it will become released from the saddle and hang from his belt, thus being with the soldier at all times. Dummy cartridges for 10-inch and 12-inch rifle have been manufactured with reinforced covers. A cleaning material box is being designed, the size of the chest in the portable outfit of the mountain gun outfit. It has hanger eyes so that it can be carried either on a pack frame or in the escort wagon as desired. The object of the box is to carry sufficient cleaning material into the field there to be issued as required by the men. Marksman's pins, sharpshooters' badges and expert riflemen's badges have been manufactured for the militia. These pins and badges are the same shape as the Regular Army pins and badges, but they are made of bronze instead of silver.

Watertown Arsenal has manufactured an experimental hydraulic stop for ammunition trucks and 40 sets of parts for the conversion of 12-inch M.C. model of 1896 to model of 1896 M.I.; also for Rock Island Arsenal 26 front and 26 rear sight bracket supports for 3-inch F.C. model of 1902; 16 top carriages for 4.7-inch S.L. model of 1905; 500 pommels, 500 cantles and 2,000 hook hinges for Maxim .30 caliber pack outfit, model of 1909; and 5 rear traveling locks, 5 spade brackets, right, and 5 spade brackets, left, for 6-inch siege howitzer carriage, model

of 1908. Design of elevation discs and pointers for 10-inch B.C., model of 1893, has been prepared.

Watervliet Arsenal has manufactured 28-inch siege howitzers, model of 1908, with necessary spare parts, and 20 4.1-inch field howitzers, model of 1908.

Hand-books for the following are being prepared: The 3-inch and 3.8-inch mountain howitzer batteries, 3.8-inch field gun batteries, 4.7-inch field howitzer batteries, 4.7-inch siege gun batteries, 6-inch siege gun batteries. The installation of the electrically controlled wire wrapping machine has been completed, and it has been found to do excellent work with the exception that the controller will have to be altered. This machine is being used in the manufacture of the 12-inch mortars, wire wrapped, model of 1908.

ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised the past week for bids for the following construction work: Fort Crockett, Tex., one field officers' quarters, five company officers' quarters, two company officers' quarters, two single barracks, four double sets non-commissioned officers' quarters, administration building, guardhouse, post exchange and gymnasium, two mess buildings, one quartermasters' storehouse, one bakery, one stable, two lavatories; Fort Williams, Me., one single coast artillery barracks, one double set lieutenants' quarters.

It was decided the past week by the Quartermaster General to authorize the construction at Forts Wright and Terry, New York, of two sets of field officers' quarters, bids for which had previously been rejected because the bids were in excess of the appropriation. The awards on this work are as follows: Charles E. Currier & Co., Boston, \$23,956; Danforth & Co., Boston, heating on all buildings to be erected at Fort Terry, \$12,031. The cost of the field officers' quarters is to be taken from the appropriations for barracks and quarters, seacoast defense.

The following are awards by the reservation branch of the Quartermaster's Department for week ending March 17: Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Byers and Flynn, Brooklyn, N.Y., extension of water mains for connections to new buildings, \$716; Key West, Fla., Wm. Curry's Sons Co., Key West, Fla., remodeling pumping and distilling plant, \$7,842; Fort Leavenworth, James Stanton, of Leavenworth, Kas., grading around lieutenants' quarters, \$899; Fort Williams, Me., Ralph and Frank Williams, Boston, Mass., construction of concrete sidewalks, \$1,490.

First Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th U.S. Inf., inspector of small arms practice, Department of Luzon, in his report of small arms practice for 1908 in the department, says: "A wonderful improvement is shown in the firing in this department during this season. During 1907, with 32 more companies in the department, there were 405 expert riflemen, 963 sharpshooters and 590 marksmen, with a general figure of merit of 55.55, while in the season of 1908 there were 359 expert riflemen, 1,158 sharpshooters and 627 marksmen, with a general figure of merit of 79.62. From the results obtained it is quite evident that a greater interest in rifle practice has been taken by all organizations during this season, which in part may be attributed to the extra monetary inducements offered to the enlisted men, but as most of the organizations had completed the course prior to the receipt of orders increasing the amount of extra pay, it is believed that both officers and enlisted men are beginning to realize the value of rifle firing and are paying more attention to this most important branch of military training. Reports on the new rifle indicate that it is a decided improvement over the old one, and this may in part account for the better results obtained. Recommendations have been received from organizations as to the changing of the target season, but recent orders received from division headquarters cover the recommendations in full. The change, it is believed, will prove quite beneficial, as during the present year the early rainy season interfered seriously with the shooting."

Adjutant Gen. Thomas R. Robertson, of North Carolina, is an advocate of using part of the state troops in the important work of coast defense and also of paying state troops. In his annual report just received he says: "I recommend that the present appropriation of \$16,000 a year for the Guard be so increased as to provide for the maintenance of a coast artillery corps of not less than four companies. These organizations are needed for coast defense work, and the state owes it to the national government to contribute its share toward properly guarding our long line of seacoast in time of war. I recommend also that an appropriation be made for paying the enlisted men of the Guard for their attendance upon company drills. It will not be denied that 'the men behind the guns' deserve more consideration than they have heretofore received, and it is to be hoped that their services are soon to be recognized in a way that will indicate some appreciation of the sacrifices they frequently make for the public good." General Robertson also recommends that each of the three Infantry regiments be detailed for ten days' instruction in rifle practice the coming summer in order that they may become familiar with the many technicalities involved in the more advanced system of rifle shooting. The absence of this knowledge, he points out, was very plain at Camp Perry, Ohio, where the state team took part in the shooting contests.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 15, 1909.

The fifteenth birthday of the Ladies' Reading Club was celebrated at the home of the president, Mrs. Peter E. Traub, on Thursday afternoon, March 11. A delightful literary program had been prepared by a committee, which was followed by the usual social function, at which the birthday cake had its candles blown out with good wishes by the members present. On the same afternoon at the annual presentation of Bibles the address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Mr. Work of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Irving McGrew, a brother of Capt. Milton L. McGrew, preached at the service at the Cadet Chapel on Thursday evening. Chaplain Travers delivered the second of the series of addresses on "The Prayer Book" at the service on Sunday evening.

Last Friday evening a large audience gathered at the Cadet Chapel to hear Captain Travers' lecture on "The German Emperor, His Army and His People," a delightful talk recalling his visit as one of the officers representing the U.S. Army at the German military maneuvers in the fall of 1906. A series of illustrations enhanced the interest of the evening. Professor Griffis, of Cornell, delivered the third and fourth lectures of the course on "Oriental Peoples" on Thursday and Friday afternoons.

The hop on Saturday evening was well attended. The Misses Ellis, Johnson, Murphy, Morris, Sullivan, Warner,

Teller, Rothwell and Balson were a few of the guests present from a distance. Mrs. M. F. Harmon, wife of Major Harmon, Coast Art., was among cadets' relatives at the hotel during the week.

The following are among coming events: The cadet team will fence with Pennsylvania, Saturday, March 20, and in the evening the indoor meet will occur. The masquerade will take place on April 18; the cadet hop on the following Saturday, April 17. The inter-collegiate fencing matches will occur in New York city on March 26 and 27. The Association of Graduates will meet on June 9, the graduation hop will occur on June 10, and the graduation exercises on June 11.

As a preliminary to the inter-collegiate championship the Military Academy, Cornell and Columbia held a triangular fencing meet at West Point on March 13. The Army won first place with 14 bouts. Cornell was second with 8. Columbia was handicapped by the non-appearance of its best man, Dwyer. Pitt was the only Columbia man to win a bout. Twenty-three bouts were fenced. Owing to the lead of Cornell and the Army over Columbia the latter's three bouts and one of Cornell's were not fenced. The bout between Sohberg, Army, and Espindola, Cornell, resulted in a tie five times before the judges declared Sohberg the winner. Sears of the Army fenced well and won all his bouts. The Army team was composed of Cadets Sohberg, Sears and Cocoott; Cornell's of Fasset, Espindola and Allison; Columbia's of Duncan, Hammon and Pitt.

The summary: Sohberg defeated Fasset, Duncan, Espindola and Pitt. Cocoott defeated Espindola, Hammond, Allison, Duncan and Fasset. Sears defeated Fasset, Hammond, Espindola, Pitt and Allison. Fasset defeated Duncan, Hammond and Pitt. Espindola defeated Hammond and Pitt. Allison defeated Duncan, Sohberg and Hammond. Pitt defeated Allison.

All the members of last year's baseball team are in the corps at present. As a new class of 145 entered the Academy on March 1, there will be additional material to select from. Mr. Sam Strang, a major league player for the last ten years and but recently with the New York Nationals, has been engaged to coach the team throughout the season. Cadet Charles B. Meyer has been elected captain of the team. The prospects for a successful season are good. Capt. C. A. Trott, 5th Inf., is baseball representative of the Army Athletic Council. No tickets of admission will be required for any of the games except that with the Navy. Requests for tickets for the Navy game must be in the hands of the treasurer of the Military Academy by March 15. The season's baseball schedule was published last week.

The outcome of the midseason athletics at the Academy has been very satisfactory. The basketball team has closed a season which places them among the best in the East. Of the ten games played only two were lost, one to Columbia, the Eastern champions, and the other to Yale. Teams representing the University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Wesleyan and Trinity were among those defeated. The total number of points scored by the Army was 295 against 173 for the visiting teams. To Lieutenant Stilwell, who coached the teams, more than to anyone else, belongs the credit for the success of the team, since to select a team for next season has developed.

The fencing team, if it should continue the pace it has set, should give a good account of itself at the inter-collegiate meet on Feb. 6. The team won the Manrique Trophy for the second time and it now belongs to the Academy. Three dual meets with Columbia, Yale and Harvard have been held, and in all the Army has been the winner. From present indications the Army team at the inter-collegiate will be the same as last year: Sears, '09; Crocott, '10, and Sohberg, '10.

NOTES FROM FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 17, 1909.

Gen. and Mrs. Bell entertained informally at dinner on the evening of the 8th. Their guests were: Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Major and Mrs. Treat and General Allen. Miss Van Voorhies, who has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bell during the winter season, left about two weeks ago for her home in Ohio. Last Friday night an informal hop was given for the children in the post. Quite a number of the officers and ladies of the post were present.

The Misses Greble, daughters of Col. E. St. J. Greble, spent Friday evening with Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond. Major F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, returned from San Francisco last week. He went out with the 13th Cavalry. Mr. and Mrs. Graves, relatives of Mrs. Andrews, were at the New Willard several days this week.

A basketball game between the Union Station Terminal Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the post Y.M.C.A. was played at the post gymnasium on Monday evening. The post branch won with the score 28-12.

Major Charles G. Treat left for New York on Monday for a short stay. Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Whitside and their three children arrived from Fort Ethan Allen yesterday. Captain Whitside is quartermaster of the 15th Cavalry and will be stationed here.

Mrs. George C. Barnhardt left yesterday afternoon for California. Her father, Col. J. B. Rodman, is very ill. Mrs. L. C. Andrews is entertaining this afternoon at tea the young ladies and bachelors of the garrison. They are to meet Miss Wales, who is her guest.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 16, 1909.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

Following deaths occurred since last report: Charles F. Pladai, musician, Co. E, 23d Regiment, U.S. Infantry, Feb. 28, shock due to gunshot wound.

MILLS, in absence of the division commander.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 16, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Rogers, deputy paymaster general, to be Assistant Paymaster General with the rank of colonel from March 4, 1909, vice Tucker, retired.

Major George F. Downey, paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General with the rank of lieutenant colonel from March 4, 1909, vice Rogers, promoted.

Advanced one grade on the retired list.

With the rank of Lieutenant colonel.

Majors Ferdinand E. De Courcy, Henry F. Brewerton, Lafayette E. Campbell, William M. Waterbury, John R. Brinckley, Edward G. Matheny, James N. Morgan, Edmund K. Russell, Henry M. Kendall, Thomas Sharp, Washington I. Sanborn, Henry P. Ritzius, James M. Burns and William H. Kell.

With the rank of major.

Captains John A. Payne, George K. Spencer, William W. Tyler, Dillard H. Clark, William O. Cory, Christopher W. Harrold, Lewis Merriam, William M. Williams, John H. Gifford and Edward I. Grumley.

Note.—After consideration of an opinion of the Acting Attorney General, dated June 1, 1904, concurred in by the Secretary of War, that officers retired with the rank to which they were entitled to be promoted, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, were not entitled to advancement in rank on the retired list under a provision of the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved April 23, 1904, the President, on June 4, 1904, instructed the Secretary of War to take action in accordance with said opinion. Consequently no nominations have been heretofore submitted of officers of the class referred to for advancement in grade. On Feb. 23, 1909, the Attorney General, upon a reconsideration of the question, expressed the opinion that the one rendered by the Acting Attorney General on June 1, 1904, was erroneous, and that "officers retired for physical disability

contracted in the line of duty, in accordance with the terms of the act of 1890, are entitled, in the discretion of the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, to the promotion permitted by the act of 1904." This opinion, having been concurred in by the Secretary of War, is accepted as the correct interpretation of the law, and the foregoing nominations of officers whose names are now borne on the retired list, and who may be advanced in rank in accordance therewith, are submitted to the Senate.

S.O., MARCH 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Capt. George C. Burnell detailed to enter next class at Army School report.

Capt. Julius A. Penn will inspect military departments of educational institutions in New York, Pennsylvania and Southern States.

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan will inspect military departments of educational institutions in Georgia and Middle West.

Capt. Peter C. Harris will inspect military departments of educational institutions in Louisiana, Texas and Far West.

Capt. P. D. Lochridge will inspect military departments of educational institutions in Minnesota, Illinois and Southwest.

G.O. 35, FEB. 25, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes tables exhibiting the results of the National Matches at Camp Perry, O., Aug. 22-27, 1908, inclusive.

G.O. 42, MARCH 9, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes (1) Joint resolution to accept the gift of Constitution Island, in the Hudson river, N.Y. (2) An act granting a right of way over a strip of land along the eastern boundary of the Fort McPherson Military Reservation to the commissioners of Fulton County, Ga., for road purposes.

G.O. 43, MARCH 10, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 174, W.D., Nov. 11, 1904, is rescinded and new rules substituted therefor governing the examination of applicants for appointment as post non-commissioned staff officers under the provisions of paragraphs 93, 94 and 95, A.R.

The order among other things states that applicants will be examined in penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, including the four fundamental rules, common and decimal fractions, reduction and simple proportion; Army Regulations; manual of the staff department in which appointment is sought, including the preparation of property and money accounts; geography of the United States and its territorial possessions; elementary history of the United States, and probable efficiency and aptitude.

On Dec. 1 of each year the Chief of Ordnance, the Commissary General, and the Quartermaster General will each send sets of examination papers, prepared in his office, to The Adjutant General of the Army, requesting transmission, under seal, to the proper commanding officer of one set for each sergeant who may have applied for examination during the preceding twelve months, with instructions to have the examination held on Feb. 1, in the presence of an officer, and the papers forwarded through military channels to The Adjutant General of the Army, who will transmit them to the proper chief of bureau. Should more than one examination be found necessary in any year, it will be similarly conducted upon the request of the proper chief of bureau.

Prior to the examination, the officer in charge will obtain from a medical officer a certificate showing whether the applicant is physically suited to perform all duties incident to the position sought. Certificates from responsible persons will also be obtained showing the applicant's character as to integrity, intelligence, and temperance.

An applicant to be successful must attain a "general average" of at least 75 per centum and an average in arithmetic of at least 65 per centum. An applicant failing in one examination is not barred from renewing his application.

Each year after the examinations have been completed a "register of eligibles" will be prepared on which the names of all those who have passed a satisfactory examination for that year will be entered accordingly to their ratings, following the names of those holding over as eligibles from preceding years.

The period of eligibility will be three years, but at the expiration of that period an applicant, if he so desires and if he is below the age limit, may be re-examined, and if successful may be retained upon the register without loss of standing.

From the register of eligibles appointments will be made to fill vacancies as they occur. The fact that an applicant has passed a satisfactory examination will not insure his appointment within a year from the date of his examination, or even later, unless a sufficient number of vacancies occur and he is still eligible.

G.O. 44, MARCH 11, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an act granting to the Montana, Wyoming and Southern Railway Company a right of way across the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, Mont.

G.O. 47, MARCH 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Section 4, par. 106, G.O., No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, is amended so as to authorize the issue of suitable leather gloves to the enlisted men of machine-gun platoons.

II. Par. 44 and 91, G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, are amended to read as follows:

44. According to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. For officers on mounted duty, leather gauntlets. For officers on dismounted duty, white gloves of cotton or leather, or gloves of olive drab wool.

91. Leather gauntlets for mounted duty and gloves of white cotton or olive drab wool for dismounted duty, according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 48, MARCH 15, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

War Dept., Washington, March 13, 1909.
By direction of the President, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., is detailed as Chief of Staff.

J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 49, MARCH 15, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

CIR. 10, MARCH 13, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes rulings made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, under date of Jan. 30, 1909, on certain questions concerning the application of the act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, regarding compensation for accidents to certain classes of artisans and laborers. It is held that when an employee receives an injury which does not immediately disable him, but which subsequently results in obliging him to refrain from the performance of his duties for a period exceeding fifteen days, the law operates to grant the compensation. "A man's indisposition to disease," says the ruling in conclusion, "is like his size and weight and sight and hearing and many other physical characteristics which may have some connection with the cause or nature of his disability," but which cannot be held to affect his right of compensation.

G.O. 40, MARCH 8, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Troops G, I and M, 14th Cav., are designated for duty in the National Parks of California for the purpose of protecting these parks from injury and depredation.

On or about April 15, 1909, Troops I and M, 14th Cav., under command of Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, march to the Yosemite National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Upon arrival in camp Major Forsyth will report by letter to the Secretary of the Interior.

On or about May 1, 1909, Troop G, 14th Cav., under command of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., will leave the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., march to the Sequoia National Park and establish a camp within its limits. Immediately upon arrival in camp, detachments of this troop will be sent to the General Grant National Park for duty therein, and Captain Smith will report by letter to the Secretary of the Interior.

CIR. 9, MARCH 11, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The attention of officers is invited to G.O. No. 169, W.D., 1907; especial notice is directed to paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof.

Post commanders are charged that it is their daily duty to prescribe the dress for the day; to require uniformity throughout their posts, and cause the order cited to be compiled with in a manner to carry out strictly its meaning and spirit.

Civilian dress will be restricted to evening social functions (subject to the limitations of paragraph 58, G.O. No. 169, above cited), to athletics and to visit beyond the limits of the military reservation.

By command of Major General Wood:
H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General.

G.O. 38, MARCH 3, 1909, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The 14th band, 72d and 116th Companies, C.A.C., will proceed from Fort Screven, Ga., to St. Augustine, Fla., at the proper time, to take part in the celebration incident to the landing of Ponce de Leon that is to take place in that city from March 31 to April 2, 1909, inclusive.

G.O. 19, MARCH 4, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., is designated inspector of small-arms practice of the department, relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, Adj't. Gen.

CIR. 6, MARCH 10, 1909, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Published instructions to the Chief Surgeon from the Surgeon General of the Army concerning the management of typhoid bacillus carriers.

G.O. 36, MARCH 5, 1909, ARMY OF CUBAN PAC.

The following officers are relieved from duty with this Army, to take effect March 15, 1909:

Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., chief surgeon; Major Harry E. Wilkins, coms'y., chief coms'y.; Capt. Fred H. Gallup, F.A., chief ordnance officer and depot ordnance officer.

By command of Major General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff,
Chief of Staff.

G.O. 7, JAN. 28, 1909, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

G.O. No. 105, Nov. 6, 1903, these headquarters, is amended so as to read as follows:

The following holidays will be observed as such in this division, and all military duty, except the necessary guard, police and field duty, will be suspended:

New Year's Day, Jan. 1.

Anniversary of the birth of Washington, Feb. 22.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Independence Day, July 4.

Occupation Day, Aug. 13.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

Attention is invited to paragraph 444, A.R., 1908, as to observances prescribed for Memorial Day.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:
STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 10, FEB. 1, 1909, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 105, DEC. 8, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Co. C, 1st Battn. of Engrs., is relieved from duty at Pantar, Mindanao, and will proceed to Momungan, Mindanao, for station, relieving the 15th Company, P.S., from duty at that place. The 15th Company will proceed to Pantar, Mindanao, for station.

G.O. 109, DEC. 19, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., who upon being thus relieved will comply with S.O. 272, c.s., P.D.

G.O. 110, DEC. 22, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, M.C., is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of the department, and Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as acting chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 111, DEC. 29, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Under the provisions of paragraph 193, A.R., 1908, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao, during the temporary absence on duty of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

R. W. HOYT, Colonel, 25th Inf.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and detailed as inspector of small-arms practice, officer in charge of athletics, ordnance officer, engineer officer and commanding officer, detachment of enlisted men, these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., A.D.C.

G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Major Frederick Perkins, adjt. gen., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as adjutant general of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Major Harry C. Hale, adjt. gen., who upon being thus relieved will comply with G.O. 3, P.D.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major Harry C. Hale, A.G., now at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty until further orders. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major William Lassiter, A.G., to take effect on or about May 20, 1909. (March 16, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A., is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the Philippines Division, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about April 15, 1909, to San Francisco, thence to Washington and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (March 11, W.D.)

Major John B. Porter, J.A., is relieved from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about May 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as judge advocate of the division. (March 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Henry M. Morrow, J.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Philippines Division. (March 13, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., is authorized to proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for treatment in the hospital at that post. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for the purpose of making an investigation at that post. (Jan. 21, D. Luzon.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. Conrad H. Lanza from duty as quartermaster and constructing quartermaster at Key West Barracks, Fla., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about May 5, 1909, for the Philippines Islands, for duty.

Major Arthur W. Yates is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and after arrival at Manila of Captain Lanza will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, for further orders. (March 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George R. Kitchen, now at No. 1100 River Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Meador will be relieved from duty in Cuba March 31, 1909, and sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Lansing T. Mitchell. (March 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson will be relieved from duty in Cuba March 31, 1909, and sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Max Fack from duty at Manila to Camp John Hay, Benguet. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M., now at San Francisco, will repair to Washington and report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. A. E. Williams, Q.M., from duty as Q.M. and commissary, transport Seward, effective Jan. 15, 1909, and will report to the chief Q.M. of the division for duty in the inter-island transport service with station in Manila. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Willard D. Newhill, C.S., will proceed to Tonawanda, N.Y., for the purpose of inspecting haversack rations during their manufacture, and return to his proper station. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas Franklin, C.S., now at San Francisco, will proceed on March 17, 1909, to this city and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report about April 9, 1909, to serve as chief commissary of that department, relieving Capt. Charles C. Clark, C.S. (March 18, W.D.)

Post Coms'y. Sergt. John Hafner (appointed March 13, 1909, from first sergeant, 36th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. No. 10, Jan. 13, 1909, W.D., as directs Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, deputy commissary general, to relieve Major Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S., of his duties as purchasing commissary and subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, on May 1, 1909, is so amended as to direct Lieut. Colonel Kniskern to so relieve Major Krauthoff on May 31, 1909. (March 12, W.D.)

Post Coms'y. Sergt. Rodolphus Hunt (appointed March 12, 1909, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Jackson Barracks, will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Post Coms'y. Sergt. Charles Bader, who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Post Coms'y. Sergt. William H. Shaffer. Sergeant Shaffer will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal. (March 12, W.D.)

When Post Coms'y. Sergt. William H. Shaffer reports at Fort Barry, Cal., for duty, Post Coms'y. Sergt. Edward Berg will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty until such time as will enable him to be sent to San Francisco for duty aboard an Army transport, to relieve Post Coms'y. Sergt. Thomas Robinson upon return of the Army transport Logan to San Francisco. Sergeant Robinson, upon relief, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Post Coms'y. Sergt. Philip E. Cawton (appointed March 12, 1909, from sergeant major, senior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Post Coms'y. Sergt. Jet Grigsby, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be relieved from duty at that post at such time as will enable him to report to the superintendent of the Sequoia National Park, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with the troops under orders for that park. (March 12, W.D.)

Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., chief commissary, will proceed on the transport to leave Havana, Cuba, March 15, 1909, to Newport News, Va., and comply with Par. 1, S.O. No. 4, W.D., Jan. 6, 1909. (March 5, A.C.P.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. William M. Roberts, M.C., in addition to his other duties will perform the duties of surgeon at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J. (March 12, W.D.)

Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., in addition to his present duties is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, San Francisco, during the absence of Col. Daniel M. Appel, M.C. (March 11, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: Captains Arthur W. Morse, Frank C. Baker and Charles R. Reynolds. (March 13, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will be detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, to be held in Washington on April 10, 1909. (March 15, W.D.)

Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Banks, Mass., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Harry S. Purnell, M.C., having arrived on the transport Thomas, Feb. 2, 1909, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 3, Phil. D.)

Upon request of the Governor of the Moro Province, Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., acting chief surgeon of the department, is, with his consent, detailed as a medical member of the Board of Health of the Moro Province. (Dec. 3

Vicars, Mindanao, to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Dec. 12, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Thomas C. Walker, M.R.C., is authorized to proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period not to exceed two months. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

The following changes in stations of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered: 1st Lieut. Preston S. Kellogg to Calapan, Mindoro; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, now at Calapan, will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Jan. 30, D. Luzon.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. William H. Ware, from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila, to the United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. Leave for three months is granted Dental Surgeon Ware. (March 13, W.D.)

Dental Surg. George L. Mason from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, to report to commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for assignment to duty, relieving Dental Surg. William H. Ware, U.S.A., who will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 30, Phil. D.)

Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, will report to the C.O., Division Hospital, for duty. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Harry W. Gumb, H.C., when his services are no longer required aboard the Army transport Summer, will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class George Gibbons, H.C., who upon relief will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Frederick Herring, H.C. Sergeant Herring upon relief will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco May 5, 1909. (March 16, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., having reported, will be sent to Camp Bojeleung, Basian, for duty. (Dec. 12, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Milton T. Esterly, H.C., having reported, will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty in his office, relieving Sergt. 1st Class George W. Muller, H.C., who will be sent to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John O. Brown, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. Frederick A. Buska, H.C., who will be sent by first available transportation to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 12, D. Min.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Edward C. Carey, paymaster, from duty in the Department of Texas, to take effect about May 1, 1909, and will then proceed to Boston. (March 12, W.D.)

Major Timothy D. Keleher, paymaster, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (March 12, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C. OF E.

Major William V. Judson, C.E., is detailed as one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, vice Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., relieved. Major Judson is relieved from his present duties at Milwaukee, Wis., and will repair to Washington for the duty herein assigned to him. (March 15, W.D.)

Major Spencer Cosby, C.E., is detailed for duty in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia together with the money, records, and property pertaining thereto, to relieve Major Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., colonel, U.S.A. Major Bromwell upon being relieved will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., take station at that place, and relieve Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E. (March 15, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Camden, N.J., and Phoenixville, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of Battery B, N.G.N.J., and Battery C, N.G. of Pennsylvania. (March 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Francis Parker, Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Oscar Mann, who will be sent to Fort Casey, Wash., for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Bernhard Jaeger, Fort Thomas, upon expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Meade, to relieve Ord. Sergt. William J. Allen, who will be sent to Fort Thomas, for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alphonse C. E. Von Nyvenheim, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 12, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John McLaren, Manila Ordnance Depot, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. John Marine, who will comply with Par. 2, S.O. No. 21, Jan. 28, 1909, these headquarters. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. James Delaney, Havana, Cuba, will be sent on the transport to leave that place March 15, 1909, to Newport News, Va., thence to Madison Barracks, N.Y. (March 5, A.C.P.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George P. Scriver is relieved from duty as chief signal officer, Department of the East, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place on or about May 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty as chief signal officer of the division, relieving Major Samuel Reber, who will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman is relieved from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands for duty.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect about June 1, 1909, and will proceed on the first available transport thereafter to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, from duty at the Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect Aug. 1, 1909, and will then proceed via Seattle, Wash., to Valdez, Alaska, take station at the latter place, for duty under the direction of the chief signal officer, to relieve Capt. Hanson B. Black. Captain Black will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for further orders.

Capt. William Mitchell is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about Aug. 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty.

First Lieut. Varian D. Dixon from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect July 15, 1909, and will then proceed via Seattle, Wash., to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty under the direction of the chief signal officer of that department, to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard. Lieutenant Willard will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for further orders. (March 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, Signal Corps. (March 16, W.D.)

The following promotions and reductions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, were announced on March 16: To be master signal electrician: 1st Class Sergt. Edwin Northstrom (having qualified by examination), to date March 16, 1909. To be first-class sergeant: Sergt. Felix B. La Crosse (having qualified by examination), to date March 16, 1909. To be sergeants: Cpl. Gilmer W. Copley, Vincent Geoghan, Rhenubus B. Kelly, John A. Dickson, and Robert L. Patton, to date March 16, 1909. To be corporals: Cook Oliver H. Lowe and 1st

Class Pvts. Gustavus B. Buhmann, Benjamin Schmidt, Henry Dunn, Jeff A. Davis, Glen H. Nixdorf, Scott C. Armstrong, Samuel C. Berry and Joseph W. Klem, to date March 16, 1909.

Master Signal Electrician George Treflinger, having been promoted to his present grade, and his examination not having been satisfactory, is returned to the grade of first-class sergeant, to date March 16, 1909.

The following promotions were made by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division: To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. Regis H. Hastain, to date Jan. 11, 1909. To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. George E. Lester, to date Jan. 23, 1909. To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. Edgar J. Allen, to date Feb. 6, 1909.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLEERNAND.

Leave for one month with permission to visit China, is granted 1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav., about March 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is authorized to proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period not exceeding two months. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Capt. Charles C. Walcott, jr., 5th Cav., now on leave, will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office for a period of three months, and at the expiration of this period will revert to status of leave. (March 11, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., is relieved from detail as major, 10th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, and will proceed to San Francisco on the transport scheduled to sail from Manila about June 15, 1909, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John G. Winter, 6th Cav., will report in person to Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion. (March 12, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and fifteen days with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav., effective about April 15, 1909. Captain Rubottom is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila about May 15, 1909. (Feb. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and seven days with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., effective on or about April 15, 1909. Lieutenant Sterrett is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila about May 15, 1909. (Feb. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., effective on or about April 3, 1909, and to terminate upon arrival at Nagasaki, Japan, of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila, about May 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and seven days with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav., effective about April 15, 1909. Captain Hamilton is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila about May 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

Leave, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th Cav., about April 15, 1909, and to terminate upon arrival at Nagasaki, Japan, of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila about May 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., effective about March 1, 1909. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Eugene P. Jersey, Jr., 10th Cav., about March 14, 1909. (Jan. 25, Phil. D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Charles C. Reynolds, Troop L, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., a candidate for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army, will be sent at once to report to the president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for preliminary examination. (March 1, D.G.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Sick leave for one month is granted Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav. (March 15, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL.

Col. James B. Hickey, 14th Cav., is retired from active service, to take effect March 23, 1909, upon his own application after more than forty-two years' service, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general. (March 17, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for six months, to take effect March 15, 1909, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav. (March 15, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art., upon the command at Fort Jay, N.Y., of the duties assigned to him, will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (March 16, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. N. NILES.

First Lieut. H. L. Harris, jr., 3d Field Art., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William C. Buttler, 9th Inf., president of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, for examination by the board. (March 11, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art., now on leave, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff. (March 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days with permission to visit the Orient, is granted Capt. George M. Brooke, 4th Field Art., effective when his services can be spared. Captain Brooke is authorized to rejoin his battery either at Manila or Nagasaki, Japan. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and seven days with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, 4th Field Art., effective about March 15, 1909. Lieutenant Mettler is authorized to await at Nagasaki, the arrival of his battery, scheduled to sail from Manila about April 15, 1909. (Feb. 2, Phil. D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, C.A.C., will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 5, 1909, to Manila, for temporary duty pertaining to the fire-control installations under the direction of the chief signal officer of that division, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station at San Francisco. (March 13, W.D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. No. 55, March 10, 1909, W.D., as assigns Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., to the 123d Company, is amended so as to attach him to that company. (March 13, W.D.)

Capt. James F. Brady, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with the Signal Corps, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as acting chief signal officer of that department. (March 13, 1909.)

Capt. William K. Moore, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Field Art., president of an

Army retiring board at Vancouver Barracks, for examination. (March 15, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class William H. Shelby, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for temporary duty. (March 13, W.D.)

Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps. He will proceed to Astoria, Ore., and take station at that place for duty pertaining to fire control installations in the Artillery District of the Columbia, under the direction of the chief signal officer, Department of the Columbia, relieving Capt. William K. Moore, C.A.C., of that duty, who is also relieved from further duty with the Signal Corps, and assigned to the 160th Co., C.A.C., and upon his relief will join that company. (March 16, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Guy B. Lawson, C.A.C., recently appointed from engineer, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 26, 1909, is assigned to the 164th Company. He will proceed on April 15, 1909, to join the company to which he is assigned. (March 16, W.D.)

Fireman Fred Perry, C.A.C. (appointed March 10, 1909, from corporal, 96th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Warren, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty.

Fireman Shockley D. Mullinx, C.A.C. (appointed March 10, 1909, from sergeant, 13th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave from March 19, 1909, to April 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Fred H. Gallup, Field Art. (March 16, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGEL.

Capt. Herschel Tupes, 1st Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., relieving Major John Elston Baxter, Q.M., of that duty. (March 12, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (March 8, D. Lakes.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 3d Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., at the proper time, for the purpose of taking the examination for the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 28, D. Col.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf., is authorized to proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period not to exceed one month. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 4th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty in the interisland transport service with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., is detailed on topographical survey duty under the chief engineer officer of the division, with station in Manila. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., will proceed to Baluac, Bulacan, for duty. (Jan. 27, Phil. D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf. (March 13, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf., Fort Missoula, is extended one month. (March 9, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th Inf., from further duty at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, and will join his company. (March 17, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d Field Art., relieved. (March 17, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to take effect June 15, 1909. (March 11, W.D.)

Par. 20, S.O. No. 56, March 11, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 15th Inf., recruiting officer, is revoked. (March 17, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. GARDENER.

Sergt. Major William T. Speidel, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

Sick leave for five months, to take effect about May 1, 1909, is granted Major James K. Thompson, 16th Inf. (March 17, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon completion of his target practice for 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf. (March 3, D.T.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for two months with permission to visit China and Japan is granted Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf., effective about April 15, 1909. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

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ized to proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for medical treatment at the hospital at that place. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Lieut. George S. Gillis, 26th Inf., from duty in the water transportation office, effective Jan. 15, 1909, and will report to the chief Q.M. of the division for duty in the inter-island transport service, with station in Manila. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

Leave, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis L. Sward, 26th Inf., effective about May 5, 1909, and to terminate upon arrival at Nagasaki, Japan, of his regiment, scheduled to sail from Manila about June 15, 1909. (Jan. 29, Phil. D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to take effect June 5, 1909, and will then join his company. (March 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., 27th Inf., to take effect upon his return from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (March 11, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months and fifteen days with permission to visit China and Japan is granted 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., about March 15, 1909. (Jan. 22, Phil. D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. William H. Sullivan, Phil. Scouts, recently appointed to rank from March 1, 1909, will proceed to San Francisco, in time to take the transport to sail from that city for Manila April 5, 1909. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Ayers, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about March 15, 1909. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Browne, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about March 15, 1909. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

The following second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, having arrived on the transport Thomas, Feb. 2, 1909, are assigned to companies as follows: Manley Lawton, to the 26th Co.; Clinton T. Alden, to the 24th Co.; Escott B. Miller, to the 13th Co.; Anthony Kleitz, to the 46th Co. Upon completion of their duties at the Scout Camp, Pasay, Rizal, Lieutenants Lawton, Alden and Kleitz will join the companies to which assigned. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Harry Cohen, P.S., is transferred from the 13th Company to unassigned. Lieutenant Cohen will proceed by first available transportation to Tagabingan, Samar, and report to the C.O., 10th Battalion, P.S., for appointment as quartermaster and commissary of that battalion. (Feb. 4, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are made: Capt. Allen Walker from the 45th to the 51st Co.; 1st Lieut. Patrick McNally from the 29th to the 51st Co.; 2d Lieut. William Buerkle from the 29th to the 51st Co.; Capt. Edward Dworak from the 33d to the 52d Co.; 1st Lieut. Allen J. Conroy from the 37th to the 52d Co.; 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Conroy from the 41st to the 52d Co. (Jan. 20, Phil. D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Lieut. Col. Culniffe H. Murray from the 11th Cav. to the 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William D. Beach from the 4th Cav. to the 11th Cav. Lieutenant Colonel Beach will remain on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., until the departure of the squadron of the 11th Cavalry now at that post, and will accompany that squadron to its station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 17, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, to take effect March 30, 1909, and will then proceed to his home. (March 11, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, U.S.A., retired, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 12, 1909. (March 12, W.D.)

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the militia of New Mexico. (March 17, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The board of officers consisting of Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D.; Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E.; Major Charles McK. Saltzman, S.C.; Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.; Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, C.A.C., appointed in Par. 6, S.O. No. 200, Aug. 27, 1908, W.D., to prepare and submit tentative plans and specifications for a single building to contain office and storage facilities for the work and material pertaining to artillery, engineer, ordnance, and signal stores at Coast Artillery posts, will reconvene in Washington at the call of the senior member of the board. (March 12, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of: Capt. Louis R. Burgess, C.A.C.; Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. John G. Ohmstad, C.A.C., will meet at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., March 15, 1909, for the examination of Sergt. Dorcy L. Decker, 12th Co., C.A.C., for appointment as sergeant major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps. (March 10, D.E.)

A board of officers is convened at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to meet at the call of the president, to consider and report upon the merits of a book entitled, "A Military Primer," as a text book for garrison and non-commissioned officers' schools. Detail: Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf.; Major Leon S. Roudiez, 30th Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav. (Jan. 21, D. Luzon.)

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTIONS.

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the National Guard of the states and territories within the limits of this command is announced as follows: Arizona—Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav., Fort Huachuca, A.T.; Colorado—Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; New Mexico—Major William C. Brown, 8d Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M.; Utah—Major James M. Arrasmith, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (March 4, D. Colo.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 80th Inf., will report to the officer in charge of the Military Information Division, Manila, for duty in his office, to relieve 1st Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., as officer in charge of the map department and assistant to the officer in charge of the Military Information Division. Lieutenant Fair will remain on duty in the Military Information Division, with station in Manila. (Jan. 25, Phil. D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Left Honolulu March 4 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Madeira March 2.

LOGAN—Left Honolulu March 8 for Manila.

MCLELLAN—Arrived in New York from Fort Barrancas March 18.

MADE—Laid up at Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila March 15.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News March 18 from Havana.

Sails March 22 for Havana.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 15.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNISIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford, At Seattle.

LISCUM—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storeship. Bremerton, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Newport News, Va.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 17, 1909.

The officers at this post are displeased at articles in the newspapers in northern New York, particularly those of Oswego, Watertown, Syracuse and Utica, regarding the alleged misconduct of the men of the 24th U.S. Infantry. They say that it would have been better to have waited until the report of Col. J. L. Chamberlain, I.G. of the Department of the East, as to the real state of things at Sacket Harbor. The officers knowing the colored soldiers so well do not credit the stories emanating from Sacket Harbor, and they know of their own knowledge that the charges against the men in Oswego are without foundation. Major E. F. Taggart stated in an Oswego newspaper recently that the articles in question are predicated on an assumption of facts unwarranted from the actual conditions. The Chief of Police and the other civil authorities say that the conduct of the colored soldiers compares favorably with that of white troops stationed here in the past. The actions of the men on the streets of the city have been exemplary, and there is not a single case of any colored soldier accosting or molesting white women. The sight of a colored soldier under the influence of liquor is rare indeed. The merchants report that the colored men are good customers and pay their bills promptly. A considerable influx of colored people due to the presence of the soldiers here is not relished by the white residents of the neighborhood of the fort, but there has been no complaint that the men themselves have been anything but well-behaved. It must be admitted that there has been considerable trouble between the men and the people of their own class, but this has not affected the white people. A private is now in jail awaiting trial for the murder of a colored woman, and last week William Turner, also a private, was convicted and sentenced in County Court here to serve an indeterminate sentence of about three years in Auburn state prison for an assault on a colored woman. Colonel Chamberlain did not come to Oswego, and Lieut. Col. A. R. Paxton says that he saw no reason why he should come.

An indoor athletic meet was held in the post gymnasium on Wednesday, March 9, in which the men took a keen interest. The honors went to Co. E, which won thirty out of a possible sixty-five points. Co. F was second, with eighteen, Co. G third, with fifteen, and Co. H had but two. Caldwell, Co. F, won the "at will" contest; Sims, Co. F, won the heavyweight boxing from Saunders, Co. H; Rabatrabs, Co. G, took the middleweight contest from Conway, Co. F; and Sterling, Co. F, defeated M. Bowman, Co. G, in the lightweight. In the wrestling events, Clarke, Co. G, won from Holliday, Co. E, in the heavyweight; Blaney, Co. E, defeated Laususe in the middleweight; and J. Johnson took the match from Cragin, Co. G, as a lightweight. Horizontal bars won by Dry, Co. E; Johnson, Co. E, won the sidehorse; pole climbing, Green, Co. E; parallel bars, Shope, Co. F; rings, Coleman and Green, Co. E; Caldwell, Co. F, won on the long horse; standing high jump, Hemphill, Co. H.

Major E. F. Taggart returned March 1 from Washington and vicinity, where he spent ten days. Lieutenants Mallory and Dusenbury were assigned to the 48th Separate Company, N.G.N.Y., on the recent trip to the inauguration, and they proved themselves capable and efficient officers. Mrs. E. P. Thompson and daughter have returned from a visit to Mrs. Thompson's mother, in Chicago. Miss Florence Boone, of Dallas, Tex., has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Peck and Mrs. A. R. Williams.

Capt. I. C. Jenks, who has been suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is almost completely recovered. Capt. R. M. Culler, post surgeon, was ill with the grip this week.

Much excitement was caused Tuesday by the escape of two prisoners, Privates Michael Mullin and John J. O'Hara. They felled the guard with a stone, wrested his gun and a cartridge belt from him, and ran from the reservation. A number of searching parties were sent out and Captain Peck, with Sergeant Cox and Corporal Payne, trailed Mullin to an ice cave two miles from the post and effected his capture.

Lieutenant Dusenbury was thrown from the post buckboard in a runaway accident on Tuesday and was painfully though not seriously hurt. Lieutenant Williams, who was also in the wagon, escaped injury.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 15, 1909.

Capt. and Mrs. Caples entertained Friday evening with a charming buffet hop supper in compliment to the Misses Gregg, of Pittsburg, Pa. Other guests were: Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder, Misses Alice and Olive Gray, Misses Mary and Lydia Fuller, Miss Hill, Miss Jenks, of San Francisco; Miss Durham, Miss Thomas, of St. Paul; Miss Kelly, Capt. E. D. Peck, Lieutenants Douglas MacArthur, C. L. Sturdevant, E. J. Atkinson, R. P. Howell, A. B. Kaempfer, V. L. Peterson, W. J. O'Loughlin, Capt. W. M. Passett, Lieuts. M. V. Gallagher, Leighton Powell and Capt. A. W. Morse. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Wells entertained Thursday evening with a delightful progressive dinner for their house guests, the Misses Gregg. The guests were seated at quartette tables, adorned with pink hyacinths. On each place-card was a tiny pink rose. The guests were: Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss Thomas, Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller, Miss Durham, Miss Hill, Captains Peck, H. W. Miller, Miss, Lieutenants Albright, Sturdevant, Atkinson, MacArthur and Howell.

Capt. O. C. Smith, 14th Cav., accompanied by his son, Graham, left Tuesday for San Francisco. His son Gilbert will remain with his grandparents, Major and Mrs. J. G. Graham.

Major and Mrs. C. A. F. Flager entertained with a pretty informal bridge party Saturday evening, when their guests were: Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. T. L. Donaldson, Jr., Miss Thomas, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Lieuts. G. Compton and V. L. Peterson. Mrs. Flager is recovering from a serious operation and is not yet attending any of the formal social functions. Capt. E. D. Peck was host at an especially attractive tea, on Sunday afternoon, when his guests numbered 160. The floral decorations were roses and carnations, and he was assisted by Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Lieuts. C. F. Thompson, Atkinson, Sturdevant, Black, and Capt. W. G. Caples. Later Captain Peck entertained eighteen guests at supper. Mrs. J. B. Henry of Fort Snelling was one of the honor guests at Mrs. E. D. Lyle's bridge party Monday. Capt. O. H. Bidger and Capt. Roger S. Fitch entertained at dinner Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Wildman, Miss Hill, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle and Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Anthony, Jr.

The Post Polo Association met Monday evening. The following officers have joined: Capts. L. J. Parker, Guy Cushman, A. R. Kerwin, C. E. Stodder, William Mitchell, G. V. H. Moseley, C. R. Shea, R. S. Fitch, J. W. Barker; Lieuts. Douglas MacArthur, R. F. Howell, V. L. Peterson, J. W. N. Schulz, C. E. Sturdevant, E. J. Atkinson, H. C. Tatum, M. L. Love, E. H. Tarbutton, Hornsby Evans, T. G. Gottschalk, E. S. Hand. The following officers were elected: President, Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav.; executive committee, Capt. A. R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., Lieuts. Douglas MacArthur and Virgil L. Peterson, C.E. The training of ponies is being carried on in the new riding hall. Mrs. Willis Uline and children arrived Friday from Fort Douglas, Utah, to be the guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and little daughter will come Tuesday from St. Louis, Mo., to spend a month with Mrs. Knight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, while Lieutenant Knight is in New York to take examination for promotion.

Mrs. Oliver L. Spaulding entertained Friday with a dainty luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Swanstrom, of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. R. C. Langdon, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Mrs. E. R. Gibson, Mrs. Tenney Ross, Mrs. L. D. Wildman. Mrs. Jane Bugge, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. B. F. Cuttell, of Topeka, has returned here. Mrs. Swanstrom is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. C. Langdon. The members of the board for the baseball team of the commanding officer are Lieuts. Douglas MacArthur, C. F. Thompson,

E. S. Hand and T. G. Gottschalk. There will be four diamonds located as follows: South end of west end parade, north end of west end parade, review ground east of the cemetery, and the athletic field east of Root hall.

Lieut. M. F. Cooney, Phil. Scouts, was a guest here Wednesday. He is at the National Hotel, in the city, for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill have returned from a month's visit in North Carolina and Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. J. D. Robertson, who were also of the party, are at present in Cuba and will later go to Panama. Mrs. E. R. Gibson entertained Wednesday with a charming "Kensington" in compliment to Miss Jenks, of San Francisco, and Miss Patten, of New York. The guests were limited to the young ladies and visiting girls of the garrison. Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., is a guest at the post. Capt. G. V. Moseley, 5th Cav., has gone to Chicago for a ten days' visit.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., March 15, 1909.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Cochran entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. Faison, the Misses Paulding, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Maghee, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Alford and Mrs. Gunner. After luncheon bridge was played and Mrs. Nelson carried off the prize, a handsome cup, saucer and plate. Mrs. Alford entertained the Five Hundred Club on Thursday. The first prize was won by Mrs. Maghee, a pair of black silk stockings; Miss Betty Paulding won the booby, a collar and jabot; the consolation was taken by Mrs. Patterson, three handkerchiefs. On Saturday evening Mrs. French gave an informal dinner for Miss Hindbaugh, Lieutenant Rutherdorf and Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner. The table was very prettily decorated in red carnations. Afterward bridge was played. Miss Alford entertained the Card Club on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Patterson captured first prize, and the booby was won by Mrs. Nelson. Miss Hindbaugh, of Oswego, has been the guest of Mrs. Hay for several weeks. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf have returned from a short visit in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. T. Burt are being congratulated on the arrival of a great big, fine son on March 6. Wednesday Mrs. Hay left to join her husband in New York. Captain Miller has returned after an absence of several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Sanford have left on a month's leave for an extended trip through the East.

The members of the Sewing Club spent an enjoyable afternoon on Saturday at Mrs. Cochran's. Tea was served. Miss Hindbaugh left Monday to join Mrs. Hay in Atlantic City for a visit of several months. Miss Kent, daughter of General Kent, retired, who has been visiting Mrs. Miller this winter, has returned to her home in Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y.

Miss Gamble, the Sacket Harbor girl who was brutally struck and hurt on Feb. 11 by a man supposed to be a soldier, is still in a precarious condition. The man who assaulted her has not been apprehended, but rewards are posted all over the town and in the post. Closely following this Private Phillip Allsberry, Co. B, 24th Inf., was shot at three times by Mr. Brill, of Sacket Harbor, for peering into Mr. Brill's window. None of the shots took effect, but it was taken up by the civil authorities and Allsberry was sentenced to ninety days in the Watervliet jail. Colonel Paulding has issued an order that "no soldier is to leave the post for Sacket Harbor on any pretext whatsoever, except to go straight to the railroad station and embark for Watervliet or any other place other than Sacket Harbor. On return to Sacket Harbor he is to return to the post by the most direct route." The citizens of the town requested Colonel Paulding to rescind the order, but he has refused until better feeling can be restored. The reason for the citizens requesting the order be rescinded is not hard to discover, when one considers that between five and ten thousand dollars is spent in the town every month by the officers and the soldiers.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. of this department, was ordered here to investigate the Gamble, Allsberry and other affairs between the soldiers and citizens. What results he obtained remains to be seen. Miss Gamble states that she would not be able to identify the man who struck her, as the night of Feb. 11 was a particularly dark one. A good many people are inclined to believe that the man who assaulted her was not a soldier. Company B by private contributions has amassed \$50, which they offer as a reward for the conviction of the guilty party. Captain Cochran has offered \$50 and several other companies have followed the example.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort Wm. H. Harrison, Mont., March 13, 1909.

Owing to the absence during the week of seven of our officers, including Col. William A. Mann, on business at Missoula, social entertainments took a new form. Last Monday evening Mrs. Schindel gave a "widows' dinner" of seven, which proved one of the most unique and delightful of the season. Original and artistic place-cards, from the hands of the clever hostess, indicated every condition of prostrate widowhood and proved the opening chorus of merriment, which ran through the evening. Mrs. Schindel's guests were: Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Bonnycastle, Mrs. Dannemiller, Mrs. Young and Miss Kennedy.

The "I.T.'s" met Tuesday afternoon at Mrs. Bolles's, when an extra large attendance cheered the treasurer's heart and showed an increasing stock of beautiful articles for our "country fair." The bitterness of outside weather was forgotten in the comfort of dainty refreshments and the delicious coffee, in the making of which Mrs. Bolles is a past mistress.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Dannemiller just entertained at a "combination nonsense" party, which in point of hilarity broke the record. The few remaining officers in the post were pointedly omitted, and only the twelve ladies enjoyed the fun. A game of bridge preceded the supper, when original toasts in rhyme by the hostesses, speeches by the guests, stories and songs, filled the hours till midnight, the climax being reached in a final lottery drawing for a single prize.

The Bridge Club meeting was omitted this week owing to the absence of the officers, who returned from Missoula late Friday evening. An excellent concert was given by the band on Friday evening, and in spite of the inclement weather was well patronized.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 14, 1909.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, wife of Chaplain Smith, is visiting in El Paso, the guest of Mrs. William Glasgow. Mrs. Smith hoped to miss the severe March weather on Governors Island, but since her arrival the weather here has been almost one continuous storm of wind, rain and snow. Mrs. F. Lawton, mother of Capt. Frederick Lawton, has gone to Detroit, where she will make her home for the future.

The 19th Infantry band played for the ball given in El Paso last week by the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Major C. J. Manly, Med. Corps, arrived last week from Cuba. Mrs. Frederick B. Terrell returned last week from a short visit with her parents in Pasadena, Cal. Dr. C. C. Kress is enjoying a month's leave, and when it is up will go to the Philippines.

A pleasant informal dinner was given last week by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick; the guests were Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston and Lieut. and Mrs. Jack Miller.

The enlisted men gave a dance at the post hall last Thursday night and a number of their friends attended from the city.

Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., who recently accidentally shot himself through the arm, has been relieved from his map-making in eastern Texas and will return to his duties.

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Plans for the "cage" masts for the ships of the Virginia and Connecticut class were approved March 13 and the following Monday were forwarded to the navy yards where the masts are to be constructed and installed. In placing the new masts it was found necessary to cut off the forward mast at the bottom, the structure resting on the pilot house and attaching to the forward bridge, which has been considerably cut down. The forward mast will therefore be set on the bridge and pilot house and not on the deck. The report that the fire control station at the top of the masts was to be protected by plates of steel an inch thick seems to lack confirmation. Certain naval officers prominent in discussions of construction have insisted that such protection would be provided, but thus far no attempt has been made to authorize the installation of the plates mentioned.

Senator Gallinger is preparing to offer in the near future a modified form of the recently defeated ocean mail subsidy bill, which was lost by a margin of three votes. The new bill does not increase the compensation of third-class steamers of 14 knots and does not specify the ports from which lines shall run nor fix any limit of expenditure. Mr. Gallinger is confident the measure will be favorably acted upon before the adjournment of the Sixty-first Congress.

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THE DELUSIONS OF ANTI-MILITARISM.

Those who have occasion to write for publication or to speak in public know how much freedom in rhetorical expression is restricted where the obligation to conform to fact is recognized. It is the poetic and imaginative faculty that best equips the orator; and when the orator is one whose declarations from the pulpit are accustomed to go unchallenged the temptation to looseness of statement may be too strong to be controllable, even when he chooses the pages of a magazine for his forum. This is suggested by the interesting and rhetorically effective article which Charles Edward Jefferson, D.D., contributes to the Atlantic for March. Its title, "The Delusions of Militarism," is a misnomer, for it should have been "My Delusions Concerning Militarism."

The foundation fallacy of the reverend gentleman's argument is the belief, which he appears to hold in all sincerity, that it is by what St. Paul calls "the foolishness of preaching" that war is to be prevented. Has Dr. Jefferson never read Thomas Carlyle's fiery denunciation of the eighteenth century, a century which was the culmination of more than seventeen centuries of religious teaching and ethical argument? "A century," as Carlyle says, "which had no longer the consciousness of being false, so false had it grown; and was so steeped in falsity, and impregnated with it to the very bone, that in fact the measure of the thing was full and a French Revolution had to end it."

If such was the culminating result of the attempt to regulate men's actions by oratorical appeals and written arguments in favor of virtue addressed to some sixty successive generations of men, what dependence can be placed upon these for the future? It is the habit of the class who, by the use of the forum and the press, hold the ears of the public to claim credit for the great progress in human enlightenment which has undoubtedly taken place since the French and American revolutionists broke the bonds of political and priestly domination. But if there has been progress toward a broader spirit of human brotherhood is this due to the labors of the talkers and the writers? Are not the changes during the past century in human relations, so marvelous in their prophecies for the future, rather the work of the men of action; the men who have, through their mastery of the forces of nature, brought man into closer relations with his fellowman, so that there is now a possibility, for the first time in the history of the world, that the nations may so harmonize their several spheres of action as to establish, in addition to confederations of states, confederations of nations and thus secure the peace of the world? This appears to be the tendency of modern progress and it is wholly irrespective of the talk of the preachers or the musings of the moralists. Every step in the advance thus far has been accomplished by a disturbance of equilibrium which has resulted in war, and whatever may be the hope for the distant future, there is no single sign of promise for anything different in the immediate future which concerns us of the present generation. Is it not extraordinary delusion, therefore, or egotistical self-assurance, which prompts men of the class Dr. Jefferson represents to ask that we should commit to their keeping the peace of the world; the security of the nations leading us along the path of progress? To what accomplishment in the past can they point which entitles them to our confidence in matters beyond their proper sphere of spiritual instruction?

It might be well for the Atlantic essayist to ask himself why the Christian and the Mohammedan monotheists are the dominating forces of the world; the one in the Occident and the other in the Orient. Is it because of the superiority of their ethical teachings or the eloquence of their advocates? Is it not rather because Christianity and Mohammedanism are the religions of the dominating and fighting races? Every step of Christian progress in the conquest of additional domain from the time of Constantine until now has been along the path of war. It is the sword of the soldier that has carved the way for the crozier of the priest. Note how little progress Christian missionaries have made in China and how complete has been the transformation of Japan since our Navy broke down the wall of seclusion which separated that country from modern progress; a transformation which promises to regenerate the Chinese Empire also.

That civilization has replaced barbarism upon this continent, and enabled eighty millions of people to live in high average comfort in a territory before monopolized by a few hundred thousands of half starved savages, is due to the pioneer work of the soldier, or of the men who have forced their way from the Atlantic to the Pacific with musket in hand; and it is upon this class of men and upon their manhood, and not upon the incantations of our medicine men, that we must depend for the preservation and the future progress of the Republic. It is those who will be called upon to defend the country in

time of need who should be consulted in determining what are and what are not the probabilities of war, and what are the precautions that should be taken in view of them. "The wolf careth not how many sheep they be"; nor doth the strong man armed concern himself with anything but the fighting element of a nation with which he may have friction. It is with the manhood of the nation then that Dr. Jefferson has to deal when he talks of "militarism" and not alone with the soldiers of our Army, who are too insignificant in number, and too feeble in influence, as we regret to say, to disturb clerical dreams with fear of aggression on their part or of a propaganda by the representatives of the Army and Navy in favor of an increase in our military and naval establishment. Those who assert the contrary are challenged to produce the evidence of the truth of their statement. Our military men express their opinion when called upon, and nothing more; certainly in this country. If Lord Roberts and other military experts abroad have produced an effect it is because what they say is obviously based upon the teachings of history and appeals much more strongly to the common sense of the people than do hysterical denunciations of war and Buddah-like longings for perfect repose.

We are told in the article under consideration that the air is "filled with prophetic voices picturing national calamities and predicting bloody and world-embracing conflicts." We know of no voices uttering such predictions, at least none that need disturb our repose, though there are those whose study of history down to the last great conflict in the East, convinces them of the necessity for so organizing the strength of the nation that we may have some greater security against danger than the vanifications of the men whose "native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." And who is it, may we ask, who has "hailed the advent of the airship as a glorious invention because of the service it could render to the cause of war"? With somewhat more than the ordinary opportunity of learning the fact we have heard of no such voice of rejoicing. Nor is it true, as this homilist declares, "that where every man is armed with a revolver the list of homicides increases." The comparative immunity of the armed forces of the Republic from personal quarrels with homicidal results is proof to the contrary, if other were lacking.

The return of our fleet from its voyage of peace and good-will is evidence of the falsity of the further statement that "a parade of battleships can kindle fires in the blood of even peaceful people." The fact that the display of our naval strength may have stimulated other people to arm themselves against assault is no evidence to the contrary. And where does this preacher of righteousness get his information that experience has demonstrated that swollen navies multiply the points of friction? What "swollen navies" may do we cannot undertake to say, but exactly the contrary is true of existing navies. England with its great navy during the half century ending with 1898 had two wars, neither of which its navy provoked; the United States in the same period, with its comparatively insignificant navy, had three wars, one of them the bloodiest in modern history.

If Dr. Jefferson before writing this article could have turned from his study of homiletics, of which he was already such a master, long enough to review the history of his country, he would have spared us the statement that "America became a world power without a Navy." Has he never learned of the work done by our Navy during the Revolution; in the war of 1812; in the Civil War; in the Spanish War; in freeing the ocean of pirates and slaveships and in releasing Christendom from the clutches of the Barbary pirates? All of which work has been an important factor in the progress to our present position as a world power, since the days when we were neglected subjects of Great Britain.

It is true, as we are told here, that "children do not know that we became a great world power without the assistance of either Army or Navy." They do not know this for the all-sufficient reason that even a limited knowledge of the history of their country shows them that exactly the contrary is the fact. We cannot say who are meant by "men whose opinion is worthy of consideration who deny that our exhibition of battleships has added to our prestige among men." It is apparently a new form of the old statement that "the saints shall possess the earth and we are the saints."

It is a delusion shared by many with Dr. Jefferson that poverty is increased by the growth of military and naval establishments. That he is wholly mistaken as to this will be made clear to those who consider what would follow a destruction of the world's fleets and the disbandment of its armies, with the addition of their millions to the surplus working population. Modern civilization has its foundation, not in the maxims of Poor Richard, but in the diversification of industries by the creation of artificial demands for the products of human industry. It is this that has established on this continent a great empire upon the ruins of the simple life of the Indians, with its absence of artificial wants.

Dr. Jefferson comes nearer the truth when he says: "Much has been written about the horrors of war; the time has come to write of the horrors of an armed peace. In many ways it is more terrible than war. War is soon over, and the wounds heal. An armed peace goes on indefinitely, and its wounds gape and fester and poison all the air. War furnishes opportunity for men to be brave; an armed peace gives rise to interminable gossip about imaginary goblins and dangers. In war, nations think of principles, but in an armed peace the mind is preoccupied exclusively with devising ways of increasing the efficiency of the implements of slaughter. War develops

men, but an armed peace rots moral fiber." This is not the consequence of "armed" peace, merely but of any peace, as Tennyson showed in his "Locksley Hall" and the Rev. F. W. Robertson declared so eloquently in his day from his pulpit at Brighton, England.

"The masses of the people are sensible," as this reverend gentleman tells us, and much too sensible to accept his statement that the nations are in the clutches of the militarists. To assert, as he does, that "the mere presence of the shining apparatus of death" kindles in men's minds the spirit of war is as absurd as to declare, as we have heard men declare, that the presence of church edifices, the symbol of a spiritual war against sin, or of courts of law, the symbol of civil authority, are a provocation to sin; as absurd as the belief that the erection of hospitals is provocative of disease; because of which belief, as Buckle shows, the populace once mobbed the doctors in Spain.

Dr. Jefferson's article is in the nature of a rhapsody with which it is impossible to deal logically. It does more credit to his heart than to his head and shows how absorption in the contemplation of the ideal unites a man to deal with the practical. We remember with respect and affection the good clergyman who held himself responsible for the sin of a sneak thief because he had not taken proper precaution with the fastenings of his front door. It was an expression of confidence in human nature which, as in the case of Dr. Jefferson, excites admiration if it is not suggestive of entire respect for the practical value of such teachings. Question it as we may, lament it if we must, it still remains true that the great regenerative and evolutionary force in the world has been, and will continue on into the indefinite future to be, fighting and not preaching. Science recognizes the fact, history records it, and even the Prince of Peace, knowing that the contest of the forces of evil and good must be fought out on the ultimate plane of life, declared: "I come not into the world to bring peace but a sword." Not even the genius of Milton was equal to the task of "justifying the ways of God to man"; accept them we must and no rhapsodical declaration can alter them.

To quote from a familiar Army story, we may say to this distinguished divine whose eloquence so charms those who are privileged to sit under his preaching, as it will the readers of his article in the Atlantic, "Go read the history of your country." Denunciation is not argument and Dr. Jefferson makes no attempt to deny the facts or to answer the argument of the article entitled "Armies the Real Promoters of Peace," which has apparently prompted his article. This was published in the Chautauquan Magazine for December, 1908, and copied in our issues of Jan. 9 and 23.

We may suggest in conclusion that if clergymen would limit themselves to the work of fitting their congregations for membership in the mystic brotherhood of those spiritually enlightened, and leave the conduct of the worldly affairs to those who understand them, they would accomplish more than they can by turning aside from their appropriate sphere.

Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, appears to have forgotten the fact that conservatism of statement is becoming a Senator of the United States, if he is correctly reported as having declared that Japan's war scares are the product of a selfish desire to secure heavier appropriations for our Navy, and further, that "if the people would realize the baseless folly of these war scares they would quickly demand a reduction in our naval expenditures." Does the Senator mean to imply that the sentiment against Japanese immigration on the Pacific coast was manufactured for the purposes of a naval appropriation, and that the California Legislature and the legislatures of neighboring states were used as tools by the manufacturers of appropriation-aiding war scares? However misguided the sentiment may be considered, the anti-Japanese feeling in California is as genuine and deep-seated as any passion that has ever swayed any section of this country. To say it is a false, trumped-up feeling is to overlook entirely the racial prejudices and animosities that had their birth with the very beginning of Mongolian immigration to California. In British Columbia Senator Scott will find not only that no naval appropriation could possibly have figured two years ago in the anti-Japanese outbreaks by British subjects, but that the racial hatreds were so pronounced that they utterly ignored the existing alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The increase of the Navy is not asked for because of a Japan war scare. If Senator Scott will read the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the last five years, he will see that our naval progress is not due to any expectation of war with Japan, but to the entrance of the Dreadnought type of battleship upon the scene. This class of vessel at once virtually made former types antiquated, if not obsolete, and if we were to hold the place we had five years ago among the navies of the world, we were forced to enter upon an era of big ship building or fall behind in the race.

The raison d'être of our naval expansion was the Dreadnought, and the need for large appropriations was owing to the tremendous cost of that class of ship. Battleships to-day cost nine millions of dollars each, whereas a few years ago four millions was the limit.

Work on the plans for the two new battleships is progressing favorably and upon precisely the type and lines designated by President Roosevelt in January. The new ships are to be of the twelve 12-inch gun type of 26,000 tons displacement with the six turrets on the median line

of the ship, affording a broadside of twelve 12-inch guns and four dead ahead or astern. It is expected that the plans and specifications will be completed and that proposals will be invited by advertisement about the middle of April. There is now little prospect that either ship will go to any navy yard as private yards are anxious for work and the competition is likely to be earnest. Congress has this year given the Department no alternative authority to have either ship built in a navy yard if the bids submitted by private concerns are not reasonable, that being the course pursued hitherto since the authorization for the construction of the Connecticut and the Louisiana. Nevertheless it is believed that the increase-of-the-navy clause of the current appropriation act would justify building one of the ships in a navy yard if that was deemed necessary to secure a reasonable bid.

Most encouraging reports are coming to the Navy Department of the trial that has been in progress for the last few weeks on the Chester, Panther, Prairie, Solace and Castine, of the new system of controlling the handling of general stores on board ship. Heretofore it has been the practice to have each of the supply bureaus, Ordnance, Equipment, Construction, and Supplies and Accounts, responsible through its own officers for such stores. In consequence there has been for years waste and loss through the gradual accumulation by drawing a greater quantity than was used. This has been due to the absence of precise estimates and to requisitions based mainly on guesswork as to the needs for a cruise or a certain period. The new plan is to have all stores handled through one officer, a paymaster who acts as general storekeeper. Each department officer responsible for the stores drawn is charged up with the price of what he draws, and a competition will be instituted to determine which ships make the best record in economy. Lest this might operate against efficiency there will be also a rating in the latter respect which is rightly placed above excellence in the matter of economy. Orders have been issued to introduce the system on six ships in addition to those on which it has been under experiment. These are the Connecticut, Minnesota, and Vermont, the Georgia and New Jersey, and the West Virginia and Colorado. It is confidently believed that the new plan will work out a great saving to the government. Some who are familiar with methods in vogue heretofore and with the workings of the new system, say that the grand total of savings will amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year. Every three months the Navy Department will publish for the information of the Service the total expenditures of supplies for use, except coal and ammunition, in each department upon every vessel on which the new system is in use.

The new post at Fort Davy Crockett just outside Galveston, Texas, will soon be a thing of substance as well as intention. Bids have been invited the past week for the various buildings that are required there, and the work of construction will soon be under full headway. There is available from the current appropriations for the present fiscal year for the work at Crockett about \$306,000, and to this the amount to be allotted from the appropriation for the coming fiscal year will add probably in the neighborhood of \$140,000 more. The new post is to be built on made ground adjoining the city of Galveston, the boundaries of the reservation abutting on the streets of the city. Much of the ground has been acquired by the work done under the engineer officers having charge of the harbor improvements going on there. This is the first coast defense post to be established in Texas, and there is a strong local interest in it. For the present it will be a two-company post.

The tower for the wireless station to be erected in Washington under the contract recently signed by the Secretary of the Navy is to be 650 feet high, the highest structure on this continent. This tower will be of concrete, fifty feet in diameter at the base and eight feet at the top. The shaft will be hollow and will carry within it the wires required for flashing messages 3,000 miles to ships at sea. There will be no elevator, but a staircase will offer the opportunity to those who desire it to climb to the top. The site for the tower has not yet been decided on, but it is to be on low ground and at some distance from the Washington monument, in order that it may not detract in any way from the architectural value of that structure. The antennae will be two hundred feet across, and altogether will make an umbrella-shaped frame. The current will be one hundred horsepower.

The Navy Register for 1909 came from the Government Printing Office during the past week. The new volume presents the same blue face, the old-time array of names in fine type and all the minutiae of service data dear to every man who likes to see in plain print "where he is at." This is the only register for the year, the semi-annual number that in former years came out July 1 having been abandoned last July in order to afford funds with which to print the small monthly list that has been found to be so valuable—and scarce. The task of editing the Navy Register, which is a model of accuracy and neatness, belongs to Mr. Goodloe E. Yancey, who for many years has been in charge of the personnel records in the Bureau of Navigation.

CLOSE OF THE GRAFTON FUND.

The statement of our account with the Grafton Fund, published in our issue of Feb. 13, 1909, page 664, showed a balance remaining of \$85.17. This has now been sent to Mrs. Richard Aldrich, acting as president of the Army Relief Society, in the absence of Mrs. Lamont in Europe, with the letter which follows:

Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Acting President Army Relief Society,
Dear Madam: I am much obliged for your letter of March 12, acknowledging receipt of the contribution of \$2,000 to the Army Relief Society from what is known as the Grafton Fund in my custody as treasurer. Referring you to my letter to Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont here enclosed I now have the pleasure of inclosing further checks for \$85.17, which is the balance remaining of the fund after the previous contribution to your excellent society. This closes my account with the fund. Hoping that the money contributed to your society by the officers and men of the Army, through me, will assist in extending your excellent work, I am,
Very truly yours,
WILLIAM C. CHURCH.

The following letters explain themselves:

To Colonel Church, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dear Sir: At the meeting of the officers and managers of the Army Relief Society, held yesterday, I was directed, in Mrs. Lamont's absence, to convey to you the Society's deep appreciation of the confidence manifested by adding to its resources the surplus left in the Grafton fund after the obligations had been met for which that fund was raised. The money will flow in relief and education through innumerable small channels, each of which bears testimony to the self-denial of the families attached to those who enter the Service.

MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH, Vice-President.

New York, March 12, 1909.

117 Duane Street, New York, March 18, 1909.

Col. William C. Church:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check, \$85.17, which you sent to Mrs. Richard Aldrich for the Army Relief Society, and which represents the balance of the so-called Grafton Fund. Thanking you in the name of the society, I am, yours very truly,

C. N. BLISS, JR., Treasurer, A.R.S.

We are requested to state that the following named four positions have been offered the widows and daughters of officers through the Army Relief Society: Model in an importing house, companion to invalid lady, book-keeper at summer resort (summer only), house-mother in a fraternity house. Applicants or those desiring information, please address Employment Committee, Army Relief Society, Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel, New York city.

A meeting of Branch No. 2 of the Army Relief Society was held in Washington, D.C., March 15, 1909, and the following officers elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg; vice-president, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Lynch; treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Koerper; corresponding secretary, Miss Florence Wilcox. The only other elections were of presidents of sections. There were few changes in this list. As rearranged it stands as follows: Section 1, Mrs. J. H. Page; section 2, Mrs. Marshall L. Ludington; section 3, Mrs. George M. Sternberg; section 4, Mrs. Poole; section 5 (honorary), Mrs. Thomas Ward; section 6, Mrs. Butler D. Price; section 7, Mrs. Charles Bird; section 8, Mrs. Francis Dodge; section 9, Mrs. E. H. Lissum; section 10 (honorary), Mrs. John Moore; section 11, Mrs. J. C. Kelton; section 12, Mrs. Anson Mills; section 13, Mrs. John F. Weston; section 14 (the junior section), Miss Edna Macmurray; section 15, Mrs. Alfred Mordecai; section 16, Miss Mary Rust; section 17, Mrs. J. Van R. Hoff; section 18, Mrs. B. B. Bradford. Reports on the work of the past year were read by the section presidents. A movement came up to make an amendment to the by-laws by having three instead of one vice-president. The matter will be taken up more fully at the next meeting.

NAVY Y.M.C.A., NORFOLK.

The handsome \$300,000 Y.M.C.A. building for men of the Navy erected at Norfolk, Va., by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, was formally dedicated on March 17 in the presence of a large assemblage, including a number of distinguished clergymen and naval officers. William Sloane, of New York, presided, and read letters from Mr. Rockefeller, President Taft and Secretary of the Navy Meyer. Mr. Rockefeller's letter, addressed to the enlisted men of the naval service, had strong words of commendation for them. Applause followed the reading of these letters, but Mr. Rockefeller got the most of it. The following despatch was sent to Mr. Rockefeller at Augusta, Ga., by the chairman of the board of managers: "The officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy, together with the citizens of Norfolk, unite in expressing profound gratitude to you for your splendid generosity, which has provided the magnificent building."

The handsome ship's colors, made to order in China at a cost of \$605, which it was announced the crew of the battleship Virginia would present to the state of Virginia, were on exhibition at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, bearing a card of presentation to that institution instead of to the state.

A feature of the dedication was the presentation of \$1,000 in cash from the officers and men of the battleship Virginia and \$450 from the crew of the battleship Kentucky, to be used in furnishing the building.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND MARINES' CLUB.

Just one block from Pennsylvania avenue, at 317 C street, N.W., is the Soldiers', Sailors and Marines' Club, for enlisted men of all branches of the Service who are stationed in, or passing through, Washington. There are sitting rooms with piano, graphophone, games, etc.; a pool room, library, writing room, and bedrooms, where they may get a comfortable bed. Best of all is the home feeling of the place to men who have no friends in town, and who, when they leave the barracks or the train, can find a place of their own to come to, where they can get physical comfort and comradeship. At night in the little back parlors by the cheerful open fire gather men of all sorts, from the farthest corners of the earth. Marines from Panama and Guam, engineers from the barracks, sailors back from the fleet's world cruise and their envious comrades from the Mayflower and Dolphin, Hospital Corps and Infantrymen from the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska—Cavalry and Artillery from Fort Myer, "Coasters" from "down the river," convalescents from the Hospital and

Signal Corps men from Leavenworth and Omaha. The wanderers have all made a dash for the "Old Club," and have brought their pals along to introduce them to its comforts and its cheer. It speaks better than words can for the club atmosphere to see the air of proprietorship assumed by the old members, making the newcomers feel at ease by their hospitality. It is atmosphere that really makes a club and this modest little house on C street stands for home or its substitute, for friendship and for comfort to the men who are its members. The committee in charge of the club, composed of Army and Navy women, will have a tea there Thursday afternoon, March 25, and it is hoped that all who feel interested in the good work this club is doing will come and see it for themselves.

A "tea and sale," under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League, will be given for the benefit of "The Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club" at the clubhouse, 317 C street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Thursday, March 25.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila March 15 with 41 casualties, 34 sick, 25 military convicts, and the following military passengers: First Lieut. William J. Ayres, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Wm. J. Brown, P.S.; Capt. Patrick A. Connolly, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Kingman, Engrs.; 1st Lieut. John C. Malone, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Sharon, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Smith, P.S.; Major Robert S. Woodward, Med. Corps.; 1st Lieut. Francis W. Healy, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wallace E. Sabin, M.R.C. The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 13, from Manila, with the following military passengers: Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; Major Harry G. Hale, A.G.D.; Capts. John A. Paegelow, Charles E. Boone, P.S.; Lawrence B. Simonds, Sub-Dept., Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., Alexander E. Williams, Q.M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Clifton M. Spears, P.S.; 2d Lieuts. Calvin P. Titus and Oscar K. Tolley, 14th Inf.; George E. Price, 10th Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel Woodward, I.G.; fifty-five casualties, thirty-nine military convicts, twenty-five sick. Sgt. Thomas Crowley, Co. G, 29th Inf., died en route.

The U.S. Army transport Logan, en route to Manila, went aground in the harbor of Honolulu, March 13, on a reef on the south side of the entrance of the harbor. She was in a sheltered position from storms and sustained no serious damage. Several tugs endeavored to pull her off on March 14 after the passengers and troops had been ashore, but without avail. The British cruiser Cambrian attached a line to the transport on March 15 to assist the tugs in their attempt to float her. The transport had moved slightly from her position on the reef, when the hawser attached by the Cambrian parted and the effort to get the transport into deep water was suspended temporarily. Her cargo was largely removed later, and with the aid of the British cruiser and tugs, she was pulled into deep water without damage on March 17, and has sailed for Manila. The Logan sailed from San Francisco for Manila March 6. She had 820 officers and men of the 13th Cavalry aboard, beside Brigadier Generals Carter, Brush and Davis, who are on the way to their posts in the Philippines.

PASSENGERS ON THE LOGAN.

The following were first class passengers on the Logan: Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., and wife; Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush, U.S.A., and wife; Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., and wife; Col. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Corps., and wife; Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Corps of Engrs. (Honolulu); Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., wife and daughter; Major D. W. Ketcham, A.C.; Capt. William Weigel, 18th Inf.; Capt. Lutz Wahl, 21st Inf., wife and two children; Chaplain H. Percy Silver, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; Capt. Walter J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and brother, Julian K. Glasgow.

Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., wife and son; Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav.; Capt. Thomas W. Lyons, U.S.M.C.; Capt. William S. Valentine, 13th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Ruggles, C.A.C., wife and two children; Capt. John McClintock, 13th Cav., and mother; Capt. C. E. N. Howard, paymr., U.S.A., wife, two children and mother (Mrs. C. E. McWilliams); Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, 13th Cav., wife and son; Capt. Marion C. Raynor, 13th Cav., and wife; Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, 18th Inf., wife and baby; Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., wife and child.

Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton, 13th Cav.; Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav.; Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav.; Lieut. E. W. Robinson, 13th Cav., wife, daughter and son; Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th Cav., wife, son and daughter; Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav.; Lieut. Leonard L. Deitrick, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Earl McFarland, C.A.C.; Lieut. William L. Carpenter, C.A.C.; Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 13th Cav., wife and son; Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, Med. Res. Corps, wife and four children; Lieut. James C. Ballard, Med. Res. Corps.

Lieut. Fred Damman, Phil. Scouts, wife and daughter; Lieut. Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., wife and daughter; Lieut. W. V. Carter, aide to General Carter, and wife; Lieut. W. G. Fulton, aide to Gen. D. H. Brush; Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav.; Lieut. P. J. R. Kiehl, 13th Cav., wife and daughter; Lieut. Walter N. Hensley, 13th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., and wife; Lieut. William W. West, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav.; Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., and wife.

Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Claude Deb. Hunt, 13th Cav.; Walter Fraser, vetc., 13th Cav., and wife; Alfred L. Mason, vetc., 13th Cav.; Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Phil. Scouts, wife and child; Lieut. John W. Strohm, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. John McNeil, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Lieut. Max Sebald, Phil. Scouts; Lieut. C. O. Schudt, C.A.C.; Brig. Gen. Edward Davis, U.S.A., retired; Harrison W. Smith, paymr. clerk; Ray Surplus, comsy. clerk; George W. Harrison, comsy. clerk.

George C. Bender, clerk, Q.M. Dept., and wife; M. T. Legg, paymr. clerk; U. G. Grummond, clerk, Q.M. Dept., and wife; Mrs. Fronie J. Hinton, hqrs. clerk; Paul Wulff, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Mrs. H. O. Williard and son, family of Captain Williard, 5th Cav. (Honolulu); Mrs. F. S. Young and infant, family of Lieutenant Young, 23d Inf.; M. E. Heacock, clerk, Engr. Dept., at large; Mrs. F. T. Fenwick, wife of Warrant Machinist Fenwick, Navy; Mrs. S. H. Chambers and two children, family of Clerk Chambers, Q.M.D.; Miss Edna McClatchey, dependent relative of Lieutenant Fisher, 13th Cav.

Among the second-class passengers were:

Arthur L. Smith, sqd. sergt. major, 13th Cav., and

wife; Fred W. Foeller, sqd. sergt. major, 13th Cav., and wife; Edward Croker, first sergt., Troop C, and wife; 1st Sergeant Mann, Troop D, 13th Cav., wife and infant; 1st Sergt. Angelo Alonzo, 13th Cav., wife and daughter; Mrs. Herbert C. Compton, wife of Sergeant Compton, 13th Cav.; Mrs. Charles A. Martin, wife of Sergeant Martin, 13th Cav.; Mrs. William Lehman, wife of Sergeant Lehman, 13th Cav.; Mrs. John D. Howard, wife of Sergeant Howard, 13th Cav.; Mrs. Lushion Darrah, wife of Sergeant Darrah, 13th Cav.; Albert R. Drescher, sergt. major, 13th Cav.; August Wernecke, regt. q.m. sergt., 13th Cav.; George H. Gilland, regt. comsy. sergt., 13th Cav.; Burt Perdue, color sergeant, 13th Cav.

John T. Fleming, sqd. sergt. major, 13th Cav.; Ferdinand Angelsberg, chief musician, band, 13th Cav.; W. J. Buchanan, color sergeant, 13th Cav.; George W. Thorne, principal musician, band, 13th Cav.; Victor Bowman, chief trumpeter, band, 13th Cav.; John Kraemer, jr., drum major, band, 13th Cav.; Frank A. Leshiere, first sergt., 13th Cav.; Daniel Leedy, first sergt., 13th Cav.; Albert E. Cooly, first sergt., 13th Cav.; William H. Toohey, first sergt., 13th Cav.; Frederick H. Mann, first sergt., 13th Cav.; Emil F. Gregor, first sergt., 13th Cav.

John K. Maas, first sergt., 13th Cav.; Arthur B. Thall, first sergt., 13th Cav.; George E. Vass, sergt., first class, H.C.; Adam Ensch, master gunner, C.A.C.; R. H. LeBlanc, post q.m. sergt., and wife (Honolulu); Francis J. Eiseman, sergt., first class, H.C.; Charles R. Haskett, engr., C.A.C.; George A. Atkinson, post q.m. sergt., wife and child; George T. Rollins, ord. sergt.; Sgt. John C. Corson, sergt., first class, H.C., and wife; William George, sergt., first class, H.C., and Thomas J. Walker, sergt., first class, H.C.

NAVY OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., and a number of officers of the Atlantic Fleet were enjoyably entertained at the Lambs' Club, New York city, on the night of March 15. Mr. Augustus Thomas presided, and among those present were Gen. Horace Porter and ex-Secretaries of the Navy Paul Morton and Newberry. With Admiral Sperry were Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, of the Connecticut; Capt. Albert W. Grant, chief of staff to the Admiral; Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, who built the Connecticut; Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson, of the Nebraska; Capt. J. B. Murdoch, of the Rhode Island; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, and Lieut. Comdr. C. B. McVay of the Yankton.

Among the other naval officers present were Rear Adm. Marrix, Lieut. Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Day, and Payne; B. H. Brooke, of the Connecticut; Lieut. Comdr. H. Laning, Surg. T. A. Berryhill, Lieut. John Rogers, of the Nebraska; Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Bassett, Jr., Lieut. W. B. Wells, Jr., Lieut. Comdr. Hubbard, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, Comdr. J. B. Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fullinwider, Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone, and Lieut. S. Gannon.

Rear Admiral Sperry, in telling about the memorable cruise, said: "The newspapers spoke a great deal about the time we were in port, they gave glowing accounts of the hospitality we received, and, indeed, it was magnificent, but I would like you to understand this, that every hour we were in port was spent in coaling, and that every moment we acted as though it was in time of war."

"If we had been engaged in an aggressive movement against a foreign power we could not have been more on the alert. We wanted to find out how much coal we needed and how long it took us to coal. We wanted to prove the efficiency of our engineering force and what allowance we must make for the 'acts of God.' We wanted to see how the personnel of the Navy would be developed by the greatest voyage a fleet of battleships ever made.

"I can tell you some of the results which we obtained. We used up far less coal than we had expected when we made our calculations. We saved 30,000 tons on our theoretical consumption."

"We made great improvements in the accuracy of our gun-fire. When we left San Francisco we put 23 per cent. of our shots through a target one-third the size of a battleship. When we reached home we could make 50 per cent. of hits."

"Our increase of efficiency is perhaps best demonstrated by what we accomplished in the way of wireless telegraphy. When we left San Francisco on one ship was an officer who could send a message seventy-five miles. When we reached New York he had trained four other officers so that they could send messages 1,000 miles. From the time we left San Francisco till we reached New York we were only out of wireless communication with some cable station for forty-eight hours, so that for only forty-eight hours were we out of communication with Washington."

"I would like to add this: There was absolutely no scandal in the fleet. There was nothing which could not be fully printed in the newspapers. We had with us 3,000 men between the ages of 23 and 28. They went ashore and amused themselves as young men will. But there is nothing to conceal—nothing that we cannot tell about."

"There was never a half-hour's delay caused by our machinery, and when we reached Hampton Roads we met the President's yacht within one minute of the time that we had fixed by wireless telegraph for our rendezvous."

In conclusion, Admiral Sperry paid a warm tribute to the officers and men of the fleet, and declared that their one idea had been to preserve and increase the efficiency of the fleet as a fighting unit. They had been, indeed, royally entertained, but they had never allowed the entertainment to interfere with the fact that the fleet was always in battle array.

Following the dinner in the clubhouse, the entire party adjourned to the Stayesvant Theater across the street, where an elaborate program had been arranged.

SEAMAN GUNNERS LEAGUE.

With the purpose of forming a national organization of the graduates of the Seaman Gunnery School, which shall be at the call of the Navy Department in time of war, fifty graduates of the Seaman Gunnery School, comprising a temporary organization, have issued invitations to their colleagues to hold a meeting. The gathering is to be held in the auditorium of the Naval Branch of the Y.M.C.A.'s Building, in Sands street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday evening, March 27, at 8 p.m.

So far has the process of organization progressed that assurances of co-operation are coming in from all parts of the country. The permanent body is to be called "The Seaman Gunners League." A large attendance is already assured.

At a banquet of Seaman Gunners held at The Im-

perial, in Brooklyn, on Feb. 27, the idea was broached. It was so favorably received that a temporary organization was at once effected and the following temporary officers elected: C. B. Magruder, president; A. Olsson, vice president; Ed. V. Bowles, secretary; Paul Vandervelde, treasurer; Wm. H. Johnson, master-at-arms.

There are nearly 3,000 graduates of the Seaman Gunner School, and of these one-half are now in civil life—many of them occupying prominent positions; among them being James W. Flannigan, a mining engineer, of Chicago, Ill., who is greatly interested in the movement. Aside from the practical purpose of the organization, it is intended also to effect through it a means for advancing the social interests of seaman gunners.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

Called in extraordinary session by President Taft for the consideration and revision of the tariff law, Congress convened on March 15. At the call of the roll in the Senate seventy members responded. In the House "Uncle Joe" Cannon was re-elected Speaker, by a vote of 204, to 166 for Champ Clark of Missouri. Amended rules were adopted after a sharp contest, but they are not such as to make any essential difference in the conduct of business. On the first day more than a thousand bills were introduced, all but 150 of them private bills, for the granting of pensions, payment of claims and correction of military records. The bills relating to the Services, as introduced from day to day, will be given in these columns, but as it has not been the custom of the Congress in extraordinary session to consider other legislation than that for which specially convened, no progress may be looked for further than the reference of the various bills to their appropriate committees, when printed, there to rest until the regular session of Congress, which begins in December next.

The vacancies in the various Senate committees were filled on March 18. New members of the Appropriations Committee are Senators Curtis, of Kansas; Burkett, of Nebraska, and Kean, of New Jersey. Senator Burkett is well known as an economist. Senators Dixon, of Montana, and Brown, of Nebraska, will go on Military Affairs. The new chairman of the Naval Committee will be Senator Perkins. In the House it is announced as the intention of the Speaker to appoint for the present only five committees, namely, Ways and Means, Rules, Printing, Mileage and Accounts. In the extraordinary session of 1897, the Service committees were appointed just a few days before adjournment. That session extended from March to June 24. A tariff bill, appropriation bills and a few urgent but minor measures were enacted, though over five thousand bills were introduced.

Most of the bills so far offered are reintroductions of measures that failed of enactment in the recent Congress.

The Tariff bill now before the House provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine Islands on all articles, but limits the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons, wrapped tobacco to 300,000 pounds and 3,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year; the excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth or products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without payment of full rates of duty on such importations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H.J. Res. 9, Mr. Hobson.—That present conditions call for the immediate adoption of a consecutive naval program that will give the United States a navy capable of performing its duty of guaranteeing to the states the full and free exercise of all their constitutional rights, of protecting our vast sea-coast, our great and ever-increasing volume of ocean-going commerce, our growing interests in the foreign markets, our distant possessions, and of executing effectively all the just foreign policies of the nation.

H.J. Res. 10, Mr. Hobson.—For the appointment of a commission on arbitration and armament.

H.J. Res. 15, Mr. Ansberry.—Authorizing a Congressional medal of honor for Peter B. Cupp.

H.R. 1, Mr. Sabath.—Employers' liability.

H.R. 4, Mr. Hawley.—Extending the benefits of the act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars.

H.R. 21, Mr. Slemp.—To erect a monument to Gen. William Campbell.

H.R. 26, Mr. Slemp.—For the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a sanitarium for disabled Volunteer soldiers at New River, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

H.R. 32, Mr. Calder.—Making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy yards and naval stations during July, August and September.

H.R. 33, Mr. Calder.—To raise the battleship Maine in Havana harbor and inter the bodies found therein.

H.R. 40, Mr. Lafean.—Appropriating for purchase of certain lands on Gettysburg battlefield.

H.R. 41, Mr. Lafean.—Extending the benefits of the widows' pension act.

H.R. 47, Mr. Hawley.—To include the officers and soldiers of the Bannock Indian War of 1878-9 in the operation of pension laws.

H.R. 56, Mr. Wanger.—To establish Paul Jones Day in the Navy.

H.R. 57, Mr. Wanger.—That when an enlisted man in the United States Navy shall have served 25 years, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list, with 75 per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That in computing the necessary 25 years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 58, Mr. Wanger.—To create in the War Department a Volunteer retired list.

H.R. 61, Mr. Bates.—To aid in the erection of a monument to Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, U.S.N.

H.R. 89, Mr. Mudd.—To reorganize and enlist the U.S. Naval Academy band.

H.R. 90, Mr. Mudd.—Providing for the construction of two steel floating drydocks of sufficient size to dock vessels of at least 20,000 tons displacement, one of said drydocks to be used on the Pacific coast and the other on the Atlantic coast, said docks to be so constructed as to provide for the largest practical installation of machinery for the repairs to ships, the cost of said drydocks not to exceed \$1,750,000 each; and the sum of \$500,000 is made immediately available.

H.R. 92, Mr. Sulloway.—To erect an equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Stark in Manchester, N.H.

H.R. 94, Mr. Sulloway.—Toward the construction of a drydock at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

H.R. 97, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin.—Setting aside a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the Philippine Islands for school purposes.

H.R. 102, Mr. Bates.—That the pay of all petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy shall be increased 10 per centum over the pay that they are now receiving from the date of the passage of this act, and thereafter shall be increased 10

per centum over the pay which they may then be in receipt of for each and every period of four years' service, computed upon their total service in the Navy from the date of the passage of this act: Provided, That the total amount of said increase of pay shall not exceed 40 per centum upon the full monthly pay of their rank or rating. Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of all petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy on the retired list shall be based on the pay and allowances as herein provided for petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy of corresponding rank and rating on the active list. Sec. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay and allowances now authorized by law or executive orders for any petty officer or enlisted man of the Navy on either the active or retired list.

H.R. 104, Mr. Bates.—That when an enlisted man shall have served 25 years either in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or in all, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list, with 75 per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations, quarters, fuel, and light: Provided, That hereafter the computing of double time for service in the insular possessions of the United States shall be abolished: Provided further, That in computing the necessary 25 years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 109, Mr. Austin.—Same as H.R. 41, relating to widows' pensions.

By Mr. Hobson: H.R. 125.—To promote the cause of international peace and arbitration; 126.—Providing for the deposit of a model of any warship in the capitol of the state whose name the ship may bear; 127.—For the naturalization of aliens after five years' service in the Navy or Marine Corps; 128.—Providing suitable clothing and a cash gratuity to naval prisoners on discharge; 129.—To authorize the attendance of five midshipmen from the Philippines at the U.S. Naval Academy; 130.—To provide an adequate Navy; 131.—Equalizing rank, pay and allowances, bandmaster and swordmaster at Naval Academy with corresponding positions at Military Academy; 137.—Authorizing attendance of five cadets from Philippines and one from Porto Rico at Military Academy; 138.—To promote international arbitration.

H.R. 130, Mr. Hobson.—That the sum of \$50,000,000 annually is hereby appropriated, out of such funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing new battleships, and the number and features of these vessels shall be determined by the President, under expert advice. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the national security and defense require it, to order or purchase, at home or abroad, vessels or other war material, the total cost of which shall not exceed \$50,000,000 in any one year, without further authorization. Sec. 3. That 1,000 additional enlisted men, and commissioned officers in proportion, their rating and rank to be determined by the President of the United States, shall be authorized with the authorization of each new battleship to be constructed under the provisions of this act.

H.R. 1010, Mr. Loudenslager.—To distribute the business of the Navy Department in relation to personnel and material. Text in another column.

H.R. 1011, Mr. Loudenslager.—To erect a monument to Philip Kearny.

H.R. 1013, Mr. Loudenslager.—Widows' pensions.

H.R. 1014, Mr. Loudenslager.—Rebuilding road from Harrisonville, N.J., to Fort Mott and national cemetery at Finn's Point.

H.R. 1021, Mr. Bennet, of New York.—For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for the port of New York.

H.R. 1028, Mr. Bennet.—To further encourage the establishment of public marine schools.

H.R. 1042, Mr. Sherley.—Amending Sec. 20 of the Militia act of 1903 to read: "Sec. 20. Upon application of the governor of any state or territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Army to report to the Governor of such state or territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the Governor of such state or territory, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War."

H.R. 1043, Mr. Sherley.—Punishing conspiracy to injure any alien in the exercise of any right secured to him under any treaty of the United States.

H.R. 1048, Mr. Edwards, of Georgia.—For a military highway between Savannah, Ga., and Fort Screven.

H.R. 1056, Mr. Peters.—To require installation of submarine signals apparatus on ocean passenger steamers.

H.R. 1057, Mr. Lafean.—For surveys for a "Lincoln Way" from the White House to Gettysburg battlefield.

H.R. 1061, Mr. Bennet, of New York.—Similar to H.R. 1028, above.

H.R. 1443, Mr. Cline.—Increase of widow's pensions.

H.R. 1459, Mr. Hinshaw.—To pension widows at same rate as their deceased husbands.

H.R. 1465, Mr. Hinshaw.—Regulating payment of commutation money to soldiers.

H.R. 1474, Mr. Madden.—Relief of war telegraphers.

H.R. 1475, Mr. Madden.—Removing charges of desertion on the rolls.

H.R. 1483, Mr. Coudrey.—To equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 1492, Mr. McHenry.—Pensions to all soldiers of the Civil War.

H.R. 1493, Mr. McHenry.—Authorizing medal of honor for Lieut. Russell Karnz.

H.R. 1504, Mr. Ansberry.—Monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at Defiance, O.

H.R. 1505, Mr. Ansberry.—Increasing pensions for loss of sight.

H.R. 1509, Mr. Ansberry.—For medals of honor to surviving soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops.

PAY INCREASE AND EQUALIZATION.

A bill was introduced in the House on March 17, which seeks to further increase and to equalize Service pay. The text follows:

H.R. 1483, Mr. Coudrey.—That hereafter the pay and allowances, except forage and mileage, which shall be governed by existing law, of officers on the active lists of the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service shall be the same in every respect, according to rank and length of service, as the pay and allowances of officers of corresponding rank and length of service on the active list of the Army. Sec. 2. That the pay of officers of the Army on the active list is hereby increased as follows: Of generals and lieutenant generals, 10 per centum; of major generals and brigadier generals, 15 per centum; of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, 20 per centum; of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, 25 per centum; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy, of midshipmen, and warrant officers of the Navy, and of cadets of the line of the Revenue Cutter Service is hereby increased 25 per centum: Provided, That section 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That the provisions of section 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby extended so as to apply to the pay of all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service. Sec. 4. That the pay of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service on the retired lists shall hereafter be based on the pay as herein provided for officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active lists. Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer, warrant officer, or en-

listed man on either the active or retired list, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A BILL FOR NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

In the House on March 16, Mr. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, introduced a bill, H.R. 1010, intended to carry out the recommendations of the commissions appointed by former President Roosevelt to consider a better distribution of the business of the Navy Department in relation to personnel and matériel. The bill provides for two distinct divisions, one of Personnel and one of Matériel. An additional Assistant Secretary is provided for and the First Assistant Secretary, who is to be a naval officer not below the rank of captain. The Second Assistant, in charge of Matériel, is to be a civilian, and so are all officers in this division, the duties of which are to be those now devolving upon the bureaus of Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, Steam Engineering, Ordnance, Equipment. The division of Matériel will consist of two bureaus, to be known as Construction and Repair, and Supplies and Accounts. We give herewith the full text:

H.R. 1010, Mr. Loudenslager.—That the business of the Department of the Navy shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy between a Division of Personnel and a Division of Matériel.

The Division of Personnel shall consist of all of the officers, enlisted men, and cadets, ashore or afloat, and such civilian clerks as may be required in departmental work, and of material of every kind and description that is given to the Division of Personnel for use in the Service until it is by said division returned to the Division of Matériel, to be put out of commission, or for repairs or for sale by condemnation proceedings.

The Division of Matériel shall consist of all material, of every kind and description, or the purchase and manufacture of the same, and the control of the same until it is transferred to the Division of Personnel for use.

Sec. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two Assistant Secretaries of the Navy. The First Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be a naval officer of the grade of captain, or above, who shall have charge of the Division of Personnel.

There shall be created in said Division of Personnel two bureaus, as follows: The Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation shall not be above the rank of captain and junior in grade of the Assistant Secretary.

There shall be at such navy yards and naval stations as the Secretary of the Navy may designate a naval officer who shall be known as the Commandant of the Personnel, and he shall have charge of the personnel that may be ashore, under such regulations as to the use of any portions of said navy yards or stations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, not conflicting with any section or portion of this act regulating the control of the personnel and of this.

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery shall perform the same duties as the present bureau.

The Second Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be a civilian, and he shall have charge of the Division of Matériel. There shall be in said Division of Matériel two bureaus, one of Construction and Repair and one of Supplies and Accounts. All of the officials in the Division of Matériel shall be civilians. The Bureau of Construction and Repair shall include all of the duties that are now designated to be carried on under the present Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Construction and Repair, Pair, Steam Engineering, Ordnance and Equipment.

At each navy yard and naval station there shall be appointed a civilian, under the title of Superintendent of navy yard or naval station, who shall have entire charge and control of said yard or station, under such restrictions as may be made by the Secretary of the Navy for the control of the personnel when ashore.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shall have charge of all disbursements of money, both for the Division of Matériel and the Division of Personnel. The recommendations for men and material for the use of the Division of Personnel shall be made by the chiefs of the Bureaus of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery to the Secretary of the Navy, and all authority by Congress for officers and men shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy through the Division of the Personnel, and all authority for Matériel shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy through the Division of Matériel.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall take effect on July 1, 1906, and all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the use of the Navy, under whatever name of bureaus or divisions, shall be transferred and made available for similar purposes under the new divisions herein established.

Sec. 4. That section 419 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed, as well as such portions of any and all other acts that conflict with the provisions of this act.

[Editorial Notes.—Section 419, R.S., intended to be repealed, now gives the Secretary of the Navy discretion as to the distribution of duties among eight bureaus designated as (1) Yards and Docks, (2) Equipment and Recruiting, (3) Navigation, (4) Ordnance, (5) Construction and Repair, (6) Steam Engineering, (7) Provisions and Clothing, (8) Medicine and Surgery. The date, 1906, in Sec. 3 above is evidently a misprint.]

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that a warrant issued to a widow for the amount due her husband as a soldier, which warrant was issued subsequent to the death of the widow, is a part of the estate of the husband and not that of the widow.

In the case of Fred V. S. Chamberlin, second lieutenant, 2d Inf., who claimed an allowance for packing and crating, under the Act of July 1, 1908, the Comptroller says: "The expense of packing and crating in this case, according to claimant's statement, was incurred by him in the month of June, 1908. At that time there was no authority of law for the government's assuming this expense. The expenditure was not incurred with reference to the fiscal year in which the expense of packing and crating of baggage is authorized, but prior thereto. The claimant contends that as his baggage was not actually shipped until July 3, 1908, the expense of packing and crating is a just charge against the appropriation, *sicura*. I do not consider that this fact makes any difference. The fact remains that the expense was incurred prior to the fiscal year 1908, and when incurred it was not known by claimant that any provision had been made by law for expense of packing and crating baggage in the succeeding fiscal year. G.O. No. 128, War Department, not having been issued until Aug. 12, 1908, have no bearing upon the case."

OVERRULING the decision of the Auditor on the claim of Capt. T. M. Potts, U.S.N., for the reimbursement of freight on his household effects, sent home when he was recalled from duty as a naval attaché at Berlin, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "The appellant states that the baggage in question was transported to Berlin at public expense upon his assuming duty at that place. The

transportation of baggage is an incident to travel and change of station which necessarily requires travel of some sort. Officers of the Navy are not entitled to the allowance of transportation of baggage within the United States by reason of the exclusion of that allowance by the Act of June 7, 1900, providing mileage for travel in the United States. But not so when the travel is outside the United States. It was held by this office in a decision of Oct. 5, 1904 (11 Comp. Dec., 165), that a naval attaché is entitled to have transported as baggage such household effects as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary for him to have at his official station in order properly to perform his duties. If the appellant had been ordered directly to the United States upon detachment from his station at Berlin his right to the transportation of baggage to the United States at public expense could not have been questioned. And is he deprived of this right because instead of being ordered directly home he is ordered to duty aboard ship and, after travel, to join the ship, ultimately reached the United States as one of a ship's complement? In its broad sense, to travel means "to pass; to go; to move" (Webster). The appellant performed travel in this sense at least in going to the United States. He would not in any event have accompanied his household effects, as they are sent by freight.

"It seems too narrow and technical a construction to hold that he is not entitled to the transportation of his household effects from a shore station abroad for use at a shore station in the United States, when he came on a vessel of the Navy, performing duty as an officer of the ship, and not a traveler in the strict sense, i.e., one whose only duty is to travel."

The Comptroller has overruled the Auditor, who checked against James D. Smith, master, U.S.S. Pompey, \$292.32, paid to two assistant engineers, who had not taken the oath of office as required by the regulations for Navy colliers. It was explained that one of the men was told by Commander McLean that the oath was required and that the other man, when he went to the office of the commandant to take the oath, was turned away because of press of business.

In the case of Major Charles P. George, U.S.A., retired, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides against his claim for heat and light because he failed to comply with the regulations controlling the method of payment, which can be ignored only in the rare cases where it is impossible to comply with them. The claim for active service pay is disallowed because Major George, during the period for which he claimed extra pay, "was in a status for which there is no provision of law authorizing the payment to him of the full pay and allowances of grade."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In consequence of a protest by Senator Warren, to whom promise seems to have been made, that one of the two new battleships be named Wyoming, it has been decided to name the two new battleships, 32 and 33, Arkansas and Wyoming. The Nevada and Oklahoma must wait till next year.

Secretary Meyer has written a letter of commendation to R. N. Hyland, coal passer on the Colorado, and Bruce Conrad, ordinary seaman on the Washington, for their bravery in jumping over to save the life of a coal passer, John Liebendorfer, who fell between a pier and a barge at La Boca and was sinking for the last time when he was rescued.

In the fourth annual floral parade at Honolulu on Feb. 22, says the Hawaiian Gazette, "one of the most daring designs of the parade and something which must certainly have taken up much time and careful attention was the float entered by the crew of the naval tug Iroquois, this being a nearly life-sized duplicate of the good tug herself. In color, design and makeup, the great float was perfect, while the floral end of the affair was supplied by a great bougainvillea anchor hanging over the bow and wreathes of blossoms along the rail and over the stern. From bow to stern, over the mast head and smokestack, were hung signal flags. The crew of the Iroquois were under command of Boatswain Kenney, the members of the crew being Seamen Keady, Wort, Ledgewood and Price. The whole conception was splendid and worked out to the smallest detail, even a lifeboat, filled with calla lilies, swinging from the davits."

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, visited the New York Navy Yard March 15, spending the greater part of the day in an examination of drydock No. 4, which is under construction.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, returned on March 15 the formal visit paid him on March 13 by Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander of the Atlantic Fleet, upon the arrival at the yard of the flagship Connecticut.

Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, commander of the battleship Rhode Island, in the New York Navy Yard, turned over the command of the ship, March 15, to Lieut. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman, and reported to Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the yard. He will assist the commandant in the yard administration until May 15, when he will relieve Rear Admiral Goodrich as commandant.

The U.S.S. Solace left San Juan March 17 for Charleston, which she is expected to reach March 29 and where she will lie to for two months for repairs and a general overhauling. She is to be converted into a hospitalship by May 15 or June 1, and ordered to the Atlantic Fleet, which she will accompany during the summer maneuvers, and later will take station at Guantanamo as hospital ship for the use of vessels in the West Indies. It is expected that Surg. George Pickrell, of the naval hospital at the Naval Academy, will be placed in command of the Solace.

Word was received at Mare Island March 14 that the torpedo boats Farragut and Davis were in collision at San Diego March 13, and that the Farragut was damaged so that she will need repairs.

The U.S.S. Charleston, Denver, Cleveland, Galveston and Chattanooga arrived at Hong Kong, China, March 12, after an uneventful voyage from Manila. They will remain seventeen days, during which time various entertainments will be provided by the citizens.

The American armored cruiser squadron was at anchor off the port of Acajutla, Salvador, March 15, and Rear Admiral Swinburne and his officers were guests of the nation at the capital, where the people were entertaining them in every possible way. Both officers and men were thoroughly enjoying themselves.

The Japanese naval training squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Aso and the protected cruiser Soya, sailed from Yokohama, Japan, March 15, for Honolulu, under command of Captain Isoji. The squadron is due to arrive at Honolulu about April 1, and it will then go to San Francisco, cruising northward later along the Pacific coast to Seattle. The Aso and the Soya were the Bayan and the Varig, respectively, former Russian

cruisers. The Varig was sunk in the action off Che-mulpo and the Bayan at Port Arthur. They were raised and added to the Japanese navy.

The crew of the U.S.S. battleship Rhode Island, at present at the navy yard, New York, will hold a concert and ball at Palm Garden, New York city, March 25. Governor Ponther, of Rhode Island, and wife have been invited.

The submarine torpedo boat Adler was placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., March 16.

The organization of the battalion made up of men from the U.S. war vessels at Boston, Mass., in the Evacuation day parade at South Boston on March 17, was as follows: Lieut. Comdr. Frank Marvel, U.S.N., battleship Vermont commanding; Lieut. R. A. Dawes, battleship Vermont, adjutant; Paymr. W. H. Doherty, battleship Missouri, commissary officer; P.A. Surg. M. H. Ames, battleship New Jersey, medical officer, and Ensign L. H. Maxfield, battleship Illinois, signal officer. First company: Sailors from battleship Vermont, Lieut. F. T. Evans commanding. Second company: Sailors from battleship Illinois, Ensign W. F. Jacobs commanding. Third company: Sailors from the battleship Missouri, Ensign P. G. Lauman commanding. Fourth company: Sailors from battleship New Jersey, Ensign M. A. Libby commanding. The battleship Illinois furnished the colors for the battalion and its company was the color company. The company of the battleship Vermont carried the three-cornered, red silk pennant, with the black ball center, the gunnery pennant of the Navy. The Vermont won the pennant at Mauna bay last November. A company of marines from the yard barracks was also in the parade.

Corpl. Hugh D. Taylor of the Marine Corps on duty at Washington, D.C., killed himself with a service rifle on March 12 while he sat on his bunk in the east mess-room at the barracks. He held his heavy service rifle in his hands. "Well, I'm going to leave you fellows," he said, and before any of the men sitting near him realized what he was about the crack of the rifle brought them to their feet and Taylor fell backward upon his bunk, dying with a bullet in his brain.

Capt. George Stapleton, in charge of the tug of the same name, while coming up New York bay, near the Narrows, on March 12 found an astray submarine mine. He towed his find into Stapleton, S.I., and turned it over to the police, who notified the Army authorities at Fort Wadsworth. The mine was harmless, it was said.

Lieut. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw, U.S.N., who was appointed to relieve Commander Sims as inspector of target practice and later relieved by Lieut. L. C. Palmer, will probably go to sea as executive officer on the battleship New Jersey.

Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., not being a believer in unnecessary noise, has issued an order for the discontinuance of the firing of the ancient 9 o'clock gun at the navy yard, and has also suppressed the continued unnecessary blowing of whistles and ringing of bells at the navy yard.

Med. Dir. R. C. Persons, U.S.N., has been detached from command of the Navy Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., to command the Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., relieving Med. Dir. M. H. Simons, who goes to Mare Island, Cal., to command the Naval Hospital there.

Asst. Surg. G. W. Shepard, U.S.N., sails from New York March 27 for the naval station at Culebra, W.I., for duty.

A survey has been made the past week on the Stringham and a general overhauling recommended to put her in shape for service. Her boilers have been found to need retubing and numerous other repairs found necessary. The reports that come to the Bureau of Construction and Repair from the New York Navy Yard describe great activity in the work of laying down the frame of the new battleship Florida. It is said that no such rapid progress has been made on any ship in this country as was made in the first fortnight in assembling the various parts of the big ship.

The freight steamship Massachusetts of the Atlantic Transport Line, which has been regularly plying between New York and London, has been reported as clearing from Norfolk, Va., for Bremerton, Washington, with 10,000 tons of coal for Bremerton Navy Yard.

NAVAL ORDNANCE NOTES.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department has lately shipped to the following vessels new and improved bore training and pointer's sights: U.S.S. Charleston, Georgia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Michigan, Rhode Island, Kansas, Vermont. It has also shipped new telescopes for sights to the Alabama, Connecticut, Ohio and Rhode Island.

The tug Rocket has lately been up to the Washington Navy Yard and to the Naval Proving Ground to take down to Norfolk a cargo of smokeless powder and miscellaneous stores.

The following officers have reported at the Bureau for instruction, and have been assigned as follows: Ensigns H. F. Leary, to Washington Navy Yard; G. L. Caskey, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department; W. P. Williamson, to Naval Proving Ground; and R. M. Brainard, D. I. Selfridge, Logan Cresap and H. A. Orr, to Washington Navy Yard.

The Navy Department has awarded contracts to the following companies for armor-piercing shell, they being the lowest bidders of the opening of March 10: Firth-Sterling Steel Co., 3,000 12-inch, at \$197.50 each; Bethlehem Steel Co., 1,000 10-inch, \$131.41 each, and 2,000 8-inch, \$67.18 each.

There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard on March 16 to Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. one 12-inch 45-caliber gun, Mark V, for the U.S.S. Delaware.

The Bureau of Ordnance is much gratified at the success of the drafting department of the Naval Gun Factory in designing in a remarkably short time a new 5-inch mount and sight. The Gun Factory has built one of these mounts and sights, complete, all castings being made there. It has just been proof fired, with most gratifying results. It is a decided improvement in simplicity, strength and accuracy over previous designs.

Comdr. A. C. Dieffenbach, U.S.N., retired, inspector of ordnance at the Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa., has been ordered to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., on temporary duty in connection with the test of armor plate.

Chief Gun. R. E. Cox has been ordered to the Bureau from Newport News on special temporary duty.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze and Foreman M. A. Lynch, of the Naval Gun Factory, have received orders to proceed to Sputen Duyvil, N.Y., on special temporary duty relating to the manufacture of steel castings.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., made a trip

to the New York Navy Yard on Monday on special temporary duty in connection with the experimental ammunition hoists of the Massachusetts.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY VESSELS.

The following are changes in the movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those given of the same vessels in the daily publication elsewhere in this issue:

Solace, sailed March 16 from San Juan, P.R., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Sterling, arrived March 16 at the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.

Des Moines, arrived March 16 at New Orleans, La.

Cheyenne, arrived March 16 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Birmingham, arrived March 17 at Bradford, R.I.

Townsend, sailed March 17 from Acapulco, Salvador, for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Rowan, sailed March 16 from Mare Island, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

Rowan, sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay March 19.

Dubuque, arrived March 16 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Dixie, sailed March 17 from Newport, R.I., for Boston, Mass.

Dixie, sailed from Boston for New York March 19.

Paducah, sailed March 17 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Marietta, arrived March 17 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Washington, sailed March 17 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama.

Tacoma, arrived March 17 at Porto Cortez, Honduras.

Tennessee, South Dakota, Colorado and Buffalo, arrived March 17 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Maryland, sailed March 17 from Acapulco, Salvador, for Amapala, Honduras.

Maryland, arrived at Amapala March 18.

Cujoa, sailed from New York for Hampton Roads en route to Guantanamo March 19.

West Virginia and Glacier, sailed from Acajutla for Magdalena Bay March 18.

Yorktown, arrived at Corinto March 18.

Navajo, arrived at Magdalena Bay March 18.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 16, 1909.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Charles M. Tozer to be a lieutenant commander from Sept. 3, 1908, vice Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Strauss, promoted.

Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 30, 1908, vice Rust, promoted.

The following named lieutenants commanders to be lieutenants from the dates set opposite their names, to correct the date from which they take rank, which is necessary on account of the failure of an officer senior to them to qualify for promotion:

Thomas D. Parker, July 1, 1908; Jonas H. Holden, July 1, 1908; Thomas T. Craven, July 1, 1908; Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, July 11, 1908; Gatewood S. Lincoln, July 20, 1908; Ivan C. Wettenberg, Aug. 1, 1908; Wat T. Cluverius, Sept. 7, 1908; Albert W. Marshall, Nov. 12, 1908; Thomas A. Kearney, Dec. 15, 1908; Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Dec. 17, 1908, and Frank E. Ridgely, Dec. 23, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz to be a commander from Feb. 1, 1909, vice Coffman, promoted.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Feb. 2, 1909, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade:

Andrew C. Pickens, Paul P. Blackburn, Forde A. Todd and Allen B. Reed.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Feb. 2, 1909, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Andrew C. Pickens, Paul P. Blackburn, Forde A. Todd and Allen B. Reed.

Midshipman Joseph S. Evans to be an ensign from Sept. 13, 1908, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander from July 1, 1908:

Timothy S. O'Leary, George Brown, Jr., Walter B. Izard, David Potter, Samuel Bryan, Arthur F. Huntington, Harry H. Balthus, Charles Conard and William T. Gray.

The following paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander from Sept. 7, 1908:

George P. Dyer, John W. Morse, Robert H. Woods, Robert H. Orr, William A. Merritt, John Irwin, Jr., Webb V. H. Rose, William H. Doherty, Charles Morris, Jr., and Frederick K. Perkins.

Paymr. George C. Schafer, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a paymaster with the rank of lieutenant commander from Feb. 1, 1909.

The following assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 2, 1909: Dallas B. Wainwright, Jr., William H. Wiltendick, George P. Shamer, Harry H. Palmer, Omar D. Conger, John F. O'Mara, Patrick T. M. Lathrop, James P. Helm, Bryon D. Rogers, Edward C. Little, Frank H. Atkinson, Frank Baldwin, Manning H. Philbrick and Henry L. Beach.

Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander from July 1, 1908.

The following assistant naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1909: Fred G. Coburn, Waldo P. Druey, John E. Otterson, Charles A. Harrington, Herbert S. Howard, Robert B. Hilliard and Edwin O. Fitch, Jr.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL ORDERS.

S.O. 8, FEB. 20, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Announces the death of Rear Admiral Charles Stanhope Cotton, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at Nice, France, on Feb. 19, 1909, which we have previously noted.

S.O. 9, FEB. 23, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The attention of commanding officers is called to the fact that postmasters have no funds from which to pay answers to telegrams relative to mail for vessels, and in the case of cables such answers cannot be sent collect.

When it becomes necessary to send an inquiry by cable relative to the disposition of mail for a naval vessel, the commanding officer shall arrange to have the reply prepaid.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary.

G.O. 12, FEB. 17, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
This order publishes the act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy, which appeared in full in our issue of Feb. 13, 1909, page 676. Instructions relative to the deck courts are given, and it is directed among other things that officers shall not be ordered to this duty who are below the rank of lieutenant in the Navy or captain in the Marine Corps, except in cases where there is no officer of such rank attached to the command, as may be the case on small vessels, torpedo-boats, etc.

The deck court has jurisdiction both in time of peace and of war over enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps for minor offenses heretofore triable by summary court-martial.

The officer ordering the court will determine when and what cases shall be brought before it; but, whenever practicable, the trial shall take place within forty-eight hours after the offense is committed. Delay in the trial of the accused may be considered in adjudging sentence.

The attention of all officers is called to the fact that, while the deck court is intended to expedite and simplify the administration of justice in the Service, the success of such a court will depend not only upon how it is resorted to by convening authorities, but also on the manner in which its proceedings are conducted.

The deck court is intended to be of use in cases that for-
merly would have been brought before a summary court or
that might have been disposed of by a commanding officer
without recourse to such court. It is not intended that a
commanding officer shall any the less carefully investigate
offenses, nor that the deck court shall relieve him in any de-
gree from such customary investigation, nor that the deck
court shall be resorted to in offenses of a trivial character,
but that its proper sphere lies between cases for which an
adequate punishment may be adjudged by a commanding officer
and those in which a summary court-martial should be re-
sorted to.

G.O. 15, MARCH 1, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces that in order that the conditions may more
nearly resemble those likely to obtain in time of war, it is
directed that in future the battle practice of the fleet be held
in rough water in the open sea and at a moving target, as
noted in our issue of last week.

G.O. 16, MARCH 5, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following executive order is published. The provisions
of this order will be strictly enforced:

"The White House, Washington, March 8, 1909.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

"Supplementing orders heretofore issued, it is directed
that hereafter all requests and recommendations, either written
or verbal, received at the Navy Department from or on behalf
of Navy or Marine officers, of whatever nature—other
than those received through regular official channels—shall be
filed with or noted on their records. Officers who do not de-
sire such notations on their records should take such action
as may be necessary to prevent such requests or recom-
mendation being made.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

(The order referred to is the G.O. No. 5, of Aug. 1, 1905,
prohibiting the use of influence to obtain assignments to duty.)

G.O. 17, MARCH 11, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following provision contained in the act of Congress
making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1910, and for other purposes, approved March
3, 1909, is published for the information of the Service:

"The title of warrant machinist is hereby changed to ma-
chinist; and all machinists shall, after six years from date of
warrant, be commissioned chief machinists, to rank with, but
after, ensign, and shall, on promotion, have the same pay
and allowances as are allowed chief boatswains, chief gunners,
chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, and no machinist shall
be promoted until he shall have passed such examination
before a board as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe,
and no warrant officer, heretofore or hereafter promoted six
years from date of warrant, shall suffer a reduction in pay
which, but for such promotion, would have been received by
him: Provided, That chief boatswains, chief gunners and chief
machinists shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of
ensign under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appoint-
ment of boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists to that
grade."

In accordance with the above provision of law the titles
of all warrant machinists have been changed to machinists
from March 3, 1909, and new warrants establishing their new
title will be issued to them.

Examinations for machinists to determine their fitness for
promotion to the grade of chief machinist, which has been
established by the provision of law quoted above, will be held
on the different stations as soon as practicable.

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 12.—Ensign G. McC. Courts detached duty Ver-
mont; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for instruc-
tion.

Ensign B. Barnette detached temporary duty Compass Office,
Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department; to duty Rhode
Island.

Med. Insp. J. M. Edgar detached duty navy yard, Boston,
Mass.; to duty fleet surgeon U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Connecticut.

Surg. E. P. Stone detached duty Rhode Island; to duty navy
yard, Boston, Mass.

Surg. L. W. Curtis detached duty fleet surgeon U.S. Atlantic
Fleet; to duty naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Surg. R. Spear detached duty Rhode Island; to Naval Medi-
cal School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck detached duty naval tor-
pedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Naval Medical School,

Washington, D.C., for instruction.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Lane detached duty, Naval Medical
School, Washington, D.C.; to naval station, Hawaii.

Paymr. C. W. Eliason detached duty Louisiana; to home
and wait orders.

Paymr. H. de F. Mel detached Kearsarge; to duty New
York.

Asst. Civil Engr. A. A. Baker detached duty Rensselaer
Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; to duty naval training sta-
tion, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.

Gun. J. Roma detached treatment Naval Medical School
Hospital, Washington, D.C.; resume duties Franklin.

Chief Corp. C. H. Bogan detached duty New York Ship-
building Company, Camden, N.J., and continue treatment naval
hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

War. Mach. J. P. Richter detached duty Ohio; to home and
leave one month.

War. Mach. F. F. Krainek detached Kentucky; to home
and leave one month.

War. Mach. B. C. Howard detached duty Kearsarge; to
home and leave one month.

War. Mach. H. I. Edwards detached duty Illinois; to home
and leave one month.

War. Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached duty Lancaster; to
duty Ohio.

Paymr. Clerk F. W. Jepson appointment to duty on board
Kentucky, dated Nov. 25, 1906, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk E. H. Porter appointment to duty with ac-
counts of apprentice seamen, training station, Newport, R.I.,
dated June 24, 1908, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. Gately appointed a paymaster's clerk in
the Navy, for duty Connecticut.

MARCH 13.—Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Bennett detached duty
Virginia; to duty as fleet engineer of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet
on board Connecticut.

Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone detached duty as fleet engineer of
the U.S. Atlantic Fleet on board Connecticut; to home and
wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. S. P. Fulliwider detached duty as aide on
the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on
board Connecticut; to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty;
thence to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Turpin additional temporary duty con-
nection ordnance work upon South Carolina, works of Wm.
Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck additional duty as assistant
to the inspector of ordnance, works of New York Shipbuilding
Co., Camden, N.J., connection Michigan, with view being or-
dered as ordnance officer of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. F. C. Martin detached duty New Jersey; to duty U.S.
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. O. W. Fowler detached duty U.S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Md., etc.; to duty as aide on the staff of the Com-
mander-in-Chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut.

Lieut. L. C. Palmer detached duty as aide on the staff of
the commander Fourth Division U.S. Atlantic Fleet on board

Wisconsin; to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. J. E. Gardner detached duty Navy Recruiting
Station, Boston, Mass., and continue duties at the Marine Re-
cruiting Station, Boston, Mass.

Surg. E. Thompson detached duty naval station, Guantanamo,
Cuba, etc.; to duty naval station, Charleston, S.C.

Surg. J. J. Snyder detached duty in connection Marine De-
tachment, Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to duty Rhode Island.

Surg. C. E. Riggs detached duty with Legation Guard,
Peking, China, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Surg. E. J. Grow additional duty Naval Dispensary, U.S.
Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. De Lancey, retired, when dis-
charged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Wash-
ington, D.C., to home.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. E. Porter detached duty Navy Re-
cruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., etc.; to duty Navy Recruiting
Station, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached duty U.S. Naval
Hospital, training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to
the Navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. G. Farwell detached duty U.S. Naval
Hospital Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., March 22, 1909;
to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York,
N.Y., on or about March 26, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. D. Owens detached duty Southery,
navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc.; to temporary duty Buffalo,
thence to duty with Marine Detachment, U.S. Legation Guard,
Peking, China.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. E. Riggs detached duty Texas, naval
station, Charleston, S.C., etc.; to duty Marine Detachment,
Port Royal, S.C.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Allen detached duty under instruction U.
S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., taking pas-
sage on Buffalo, May 15, 1909, for duty with Third Squadron,
U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Asst. Surg. C. W. Smith detached duty under instruction U.
S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
U.S. Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn detached duty Missouri; to the U.
S. Naval Hospital, training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Asst. Surg. L. C. Whiteside detached duty under instruction
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to New
Jersey.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Pollard detached duty under instruction
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mis-
souri.

Asst. Surg. M. H. Ames detached duty New Jersey; to
Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Chief Gun. T. M. Johnston detached Des Moines; to home
and wait orders.

Gun. W. Seach detached duty Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pa.,
etc.; to Des Moines.

Paymr. Clerk E. E. Artois appointment as a paymaster's
clerk in the Navy, duty Georgia, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk W. S. Broughton resignation as a paymaster's
clerk in the Navy, duty fleet clerk, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on
board Connecticut, accepted to take effect March 12, 1909.

MARCH 15.—Comdr. H. Phelps when discharged treatment
U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to com-
mand Culgoa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Patton detached duty in command Cul-
goa; to duty as executive officer of Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Decker detached duty Virginia; to home
and wait orders.

Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached duty navy yard, Norfolk,
Va., etc.; to duty in attendance on the course of instruction at
the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 15,
1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. F. Murphy detached duty naval station,
Culebra, W.I., etc.; to duty, in attendance on the course of
instruction at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington,
D.C., April 15, 1909.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson detached duty Kansas;
to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske detached duty Navy Recruit-
ing Station, Minneapolis, Minn., etc.; to Washington, D.C.,
March 31, 1909, examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Stanley detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
Virginia.

Asst. Surg. R. W. McDowell detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
Connecticut.

Asst. Surg. E. G. Mackenzie detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
Kansas.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint detached duty Connecticut; to the U.
S. Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. L. P. Shippenn detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
duty Navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Haynes detached duty Virginia; to duty
navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 10, 1909.

Chief Bsns. H. Hudson detached duty Connecticut; to duty
navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bsns. P. Deery, to duty Connecticut.

War. Machs. A. C. Byrne, W. M. Miller and R. M. Huggard
detached duty Nebraska; to temporary duty Hancock, navy
yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Machs. F. P. Noel and E. F. Holmes detached duty
Kansas; to temporary duty Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia,
Pa.

MARCH 16.—Midshipman A. B. McNeill when discharged
treatment U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., granted sick
leave three months.

Med. Dir. R. C. Persons detached duty in command U.S.
Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to duty in command
U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Med. Dir. M. H. Simons detached duty in command U.S.
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty in command U.S.
Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonnell detached duty U.S.
Training Station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval Hos-
pital, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen detached duty Navy recruit-
ing station, Oklahoma City, Okla., etc.; to duty U.S. Naval
Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Passed Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman detached duty Navy re-
cruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to duty in attendance
on the course of instruction, U.S. Naval Medical School,
Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. L. M. Schmidt detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
duty Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Sterne detached duty under instruction at
the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
duty Navy recruiting station, St. Louis, Mo.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital,
Las Animas, Colo., etc.; to duty Navy recruiting station, Okla-
homa City, Okla.

Asst. Surg. G. W. Shepard detached duty under instruction
at the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to
duty naval station, Culebra, W.I., sailing from New York,
N.Y., on or about March 27, 1909.

War. Mach. J. D. Edwards detached duty Minnesota; to
temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. P. B. Cozine detached duty Des Moines; to
temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. J. C. Stein detached duty Nebraska; to temporary
duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MARCH 17.—Capt. A. Mertz detached duty in connection
Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, N.Y., etc.; to home
and wait orders.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent detached duty Kansas; to home and leave
thirty days.

Lieut. J. V. Ogan detached duty Georgia; to home and leave
one month.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger detached duty Supply; to
duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Toulon detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
Supply, April 10, 1909.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Johnson detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Munger detached duty Navy Proving
Ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to duty under instruction
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 15, 1909.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Reed detached Colorado; to duty navy
yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Kuder detached duty Minnesota; to duty
navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. W. Chambers detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
Navy recruiting station, Dallas, Texas.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Noble detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Henry detached duty under instruction
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached duty under instruction,
U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty
Navy Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Hayward detached duty Navy recruiting
station, Dallas, Texas, etc.; to temporary duty Independence,
thence duty Colorado.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., Com-
mander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet, Acapulco, Salva-
dor, March 17, 1909.

Surg. A. Farenholz detached duty Maryland; to West Vir-
ginia.

Asst. Surg. T. M. Raison detached duty West Virginia; to
Maryland.

MARCH 18.—Ensign J. A. Mandeville, Illinois; to home,
leave one month.

Med. Dir. D. N. Bertollette, recruiting station, Philadelphia,
Pa.; to command hospital, Washington.

Surg. F. S. Nash, navy yard, Washington; to recruiting
station, Philadelphia.

Paymr. H. H. Baltis to duty pay officer, Virginia, March 31.

Paymr. D. M. Addison, Virginia, March; to home.

Btan. J. Atley, Wabash; to New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Bolland appointment as paymaster's
clerk, duty Virginia, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 11.—First Lieut. H. H. Kipp appointed judge ad-
vocate G.C.M., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., vice Capt. J. G.
Muir, retired, temporarily relieved.

Capt. Harry Lee to Pensacola, Fla., on special temporary
duty.

MARCH 12.—Major P. M. Bannon detached marine bar-
racks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to recruiting duty, same
city, relieving Major S. D. Butler.

Major S. D. Butler detached recruiting duty, Philadelphia,
Pa., to marine barracks, navy yard, same city.

First Lieut. C. B. Matthews to Annapolis, Md., on special
court-martial, to the U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington,
D.C., to take effect March 19, 1909.

MARCH 15.—Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels detached head-
quarters U.S.M.C. to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal,
S.C., for instruction.

Major S. D. Butler appointed member general court-martial,
navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., vice Major P. M. Bannon, re-
lieved.

Capt. F. M. Wise, N. G. Burton A.Q.M., and 1st Lieut.
H. F. Wrigman appointed a board of survey, Marine Corps
Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. N. Wright appointed judge advocate of general
court-martial, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Col. H. K. White appointed member general court-martial,
navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 11.—Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox from the Andros-
goggin, to the Thetis and granted ten days' leave en route.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1909.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, who was recently spoken of as having been offered the superintendency of the Naval Academy to succeed Captain Badger, when the latter is detached in June, will not take charge of the Academy, as it is understood he declined to accept the place. Who Captain Badger's successor will be is now an open question. Captain Badger had been slated for the command of the North Dakota, but this also has been changed, as that vessel will not be ready for service until some months after he leaves the Academy. It is understood, unofficially, that he will probably succeed Captain Osterhaus in command of the Connecticut, or will be assigned to the command of the Virginia.

Lieut. W. G. Briggs reported Friday and was assigned as an instructor in the Department of Seamanship. Lieut. C. R. Kear reported Tuesday and was assigned to duty in the Department of Engineering.

Members of the Naval Academy fencing squad had an exhibition match Thursday afternoon with the team of the Baltimore Athletic Club. The visiting team were: Schlinkmann, Turtur and Reese. The Academy squad were: Captain Brandt, Bradford, Borchard, Lorimer, Merrell and Lathrop.

A somewhat novel rifle match between the two national academies has just been proposed to the Naval Academy athletic authorities by the West Point folks, and declined by Annapolis. The West Pointers wanted the midshipmen to meet them in a dual rifle match between teams composed exclusively of first classmen from the two institutions, to be chosen by lot.

It is understood here that the Army is agitating new eligibility rules for the all-Army and all-Navy teams in the national matches at Camp Perry. This rule, if adopted, will bar from place on the Service teams, men who have graduated from either the Naval Academy or the Military Academy within two years and had, before graduation, held place on the rifle teams representing either of the institutions in the national matches. The Navy would be a loser by this, as in the past year or two the midshipmen team at Camp Perry has landed among the top notchers and Academy graduates will materially strengthen the service team of the Navy. Lieut. Hilary Williams, who was in charge of football at the Academy last year, has been placed in supervision of the rifle team work this spring. Little has been done on the range yet, but the management is now at work on a schedule of matches to be shot at the government range across the Severn from the Academy.

The brigade of midshipmen has passed resolutions expressing their thanks and appreciation to Mrs. John R. McLean, of Washington, who had arranged to entertain them at luncheon on inauguration day. The midshipmen have decided to present Mrs. McLean with a handsome loving cup, about May 1.

An old custom has been revived by the present first class, which has voted a loving cup to be presented to the first baby born to a member of the class. There is still in existence a custom of presenting the class banner to the member who gets married first after graduation. The banner was won last June by Midshipman Douglas C. Cordiner, who on graduation day slipped away immediately after getting his diploma and was married in Washington, taking as his bride Miss Fannie Lipacis, of Hyattsville. Midshipman L. E. Fagan, second class, has been elected captain of the swimming team. Midshipman H. W. Hosford has been named as assistant manager of the Academy rifle team.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Laws have returned after a short visit to Mrs. Laws' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Washington, D.C. Miss Addie Hughes, of Trenton, S.C., and Miss Lona Tillman, daughter of United States Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, are the house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Williams. Miss Marjorie Bartlett, daughter of Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, has returned from an extended visit to Old Point and Portsmouth, Va.

Wrestling in competition with other institutions was inaugurated here Saturday afternoon in a match which the Naval Academy won from the University of Pennsylvania by the score of five bouts to two. There was wrestling in seven classes, from the 115-pound to the unlimited weight class. Summary: 115 pounds—Cox, Penn., threw Elder, N.A., with bar and chancery hold, 6 min. 5 sec. 125 pounds—Yerger, Penn., threw Mitscher, N.A., 135 pounds—Gilbert, N.A., threw Peters, Penn., 145 pounds—Ester, N.A., threw Stuart, Penn., armlock and body hold, 6 min. 37 sec. 155 pounds—Jones, N.A., threw Murphy, Penn., bar and chancery hold, 5 min. 27 sec. 175 pounds—Weems, N.A., threw Graham, Penn., bar and chancery hold, 3 min. 22 sec. Unlimited weight—Northcroft, N.A., threw Swartz, Penn., double armlock, 4 min. 42 sec.

The Naval Academy fencers readily won from the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton here Saturday afternoon in a match, preliminary to the intercollegiates in New York on March 27. The Navy won 16 bouts, all but two in which it contested. Pennsylvania won 8 and Princeton 3. Under the rules, Princeton will not be allowed to enter the finals. The improvement of the Academy team was notable, as earlier in the season it lost to Pennsylvania by 5 bouts to 4 in a dual match. Wendel, Penn., won a bout with Bradford, N.A., and Leyden, Penn., one with Borchard, N.A. The Princetonians did not take a bout from the Navy. The Navy fencers were: Bradford, Lothrop, Brandt, and Borchard.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 10, 1909.

Mrs. Samuel L. Graham presided on Thursday evening over a charming dinner. Quantities of yellow daffodils were used for the centerpiece, and the dainty place-cards bore water-color sketches in yellow tones. The affair was complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. William S. Benson, who were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham during the short stay of the Albany at Mare Island, and the other guests included Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson, Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Mrs. John T. Myers and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Ware Lyon went to the home of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons early in the week until their departure for San Francisco, where they are at the Fairmont. Mrs. Persons entertained at a couple of dinners in their honor. The guests at one included Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young, Mrs. Harrington and Major and Mrs. Newton B. Hall, U.S.M.C.; at the other Surg. and Mrs. Henry E. O'Dell and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry were entertained. Mrs. O'Dell's party on Thursday afternoon last enjoyed three tables of bridge, while a number of other ladies dropped in for tea later. Mrs. Lyon was the honored guest.

Mrs. O'Dell, by the way, enjoys a unique distinction. Last week Surgeon O'Dell offered her a diamond ring if she could make the fifty-mile test walk required of Navy officers. Mrs. O'Dell accordingly in one day walked thirty-eight miles around the yard, and demonstrated that fifty miles in three days will be no difficult matter for her to accomplish.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas S. Stevens left Friday for Del Monte, and will continue on to Coronado.

Paymr. Walter A. Greer recently entertained at an elaborate dinner aboard the Pensacola, complimentary to his fiancée, Miss Helen Wilson, of San Francisco. The dozen guests included the most intimate friends of Miss Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. de Young entertained at dinner on Sunday, complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Weston and their daughters. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John A. Darling have taken a house in Clay street, San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff have been much feted prior to their departure for the Philippines. Mr. and Mrs. Fries gave a dinner in their honor.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Parker, of the Buffalo, was the host at a dinner on Thursday, which was made the occasion for the formal announcement of his engagement to Miss Florence

Bland, of Pasadena. The dinner was a stag affair, in the wardroom of the Buffalo. The wedding is to take place in the early fall. When the marriage of Surg. John Lands Neilson and Miss Caroline McDougal was solemnized here a few months ago he was the first officer of the Buffalo's mess to break away from the ranks of the benedict. Now there are only one or two officers of the mess who have not announced their engagements. Ensign Wilson E. Madden was the latest to marry, his marriage to Miss Gladys Gourviosier, of San Francisco, having been solemnized in that city on Monday.

Mrs. Sidney M. Henry's bridge party on Monday was remarkable for its pretty decorations of fruit blossoms. The winners of prizes were Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, Miss Eleanor Phelps and Miss Susie Persons. On the following day Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon entertained six tables of bridge, and prizes were won by Mrs. Gatewood, Miss Marie Gatewood, Miss Mattie Milton, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. D. P. Hall and Mrs. Henry E. O'Dell.

Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent left on Sunday last for Vancouver, where he is to remain until March 26, when he takes passage on a sailing vessel for Tutuila.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 15, 1909.

Last Monday night fourteen inches of snow fell here, and on Friday night was added another two inches.

Capt. Matthew C. Butler, 7th Cav., has again been called to the bedside of his aged father, Dr. Butler, who is seriously ill at Columbia, S.C.

Pack train number nine, thirteen packers and fifty-five mules, arrived Thursday from Cuba.

Capt. Charles Rees Lloyd, 6th F.A., returned Wednesday from a four months' leave, spent chiefly in London, England. Quarantine has been raised from the quarters of Captain McNair, little Miss Dougherty McNair having recovered from the measles. Capt. and Mrs. James W. Van Dusen, Med. Corps, are at the Hotel Bartell, Junction City, Kas.

Private Lawrence Hayes, Troop D, 7th Cav., is scoring great success at the post gymnasium, where twice weekly he charms the crowds with his melodious voice, in connection with illustrated songs.

Chaplain Charles M. Brewer, 6th F.A., is confined to his quarters with influenza.

The bachelor officers' quarters nearing completion at the post has been named "Arnold Hall," in memory of the late Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav., who was in command of Fort Riley from May 25, 1895, to April 19, 1898. He died Nov. 23, 1901.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, constructing quartermaster, opened bids Saturday for the construction of a sewer extension of over 2,300 feet. Squires Electric Constructing Company, Kansas City, were the lowest bidders. The bids were forwarded to Washington.

Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., left Thursday on a tour of inspection of the organized militia of Kansas. Kansas has two regiments of infantry, two batteries of field artillery, and a company of signal corps. Capt. Clad Hamilton, engineer officer, Brigade Staff, and the regimental commander, 2d Infantry, will inspect the Signal Corps on the part of the state.

Fort Riley is suffering with an epidemic of mumps, several cases being reported among the enlisted personnel.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, C.S., in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Mounted Service School, turned out today a large class of graduates in baking and cooking, class from Nov. 15 to March 15. A new class reported to-day and will enter upon these courses. The Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, Mounted Service School, class from Feb. 15 to June 15, is now complete, with 250 students from all mounted organizations in the United States. Lieut. Duncan Elliott is in charge of this school.

The Bridge Club met Wednesday evening at Capt. and Mrs. Cameron's. Colonel Guilloye and Mrs. Ernest Hinds won the prizes. Mrs. Ward entertained at luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Curtis, mother of Mrs. Edward Hill. Madames Kerr, Arnold, Hinds and Cameron were present. Mrs. Beverly F. Browne gave a dinner Friday night for Major J. B. Erwin, and the bachelors of the Artillery post entertained him at dinner in Randolph Hall Saturday evening. Mrs. Short gave a very handsome dinner on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery.

Lieut. Robert M. Danford announced his engagement, Sunday afternoon in Randolph Hall, to Miss Katherine V. Hyde, of Oakland, Calif. All the bachelors of the garrison and school, as well as some of his old friends, were present and toasted the bride-to-be. Mrs. Locke, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. J. Snow. Mrs. J. B. Erwin is expected today for a visit with Mrs. W. J. Nicholson. Mrs. Ralph Harrison took all the children of the post for a sleighing party to Junction City last Tuesday.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 16, 1909.

Mrs. W. C. Bennett entertained Saturday afternoon with a large tea in honor of Miss Natalie Blauvelt and Miss Anna Gardner, who are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Gardner. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Crimmins, Johnston, Hayes, Guyer, Ball, Gardner and Mrs. E. Bennett. Capt. and Mrs. Guyer entertained for the young people of the garrison with a bridge party Thursday evening, those present being Lieutenants Short, Brown, McCune, Fooks, Nulsen, Drury, Shallenberger, and the Misses Gardner, Colt, Haldeman, Blauvelt, Kittson and Valentine. Mrs. E. M. Hayes was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Ball last Wednesday, when covers were laid for Mesdames Gardner, Johnston, Hines, Hayes, White, Guyer and Miss Kittson.

Lieut. and Mrs. West had as guest over Sunday the former's father, who arrived from Leavenworth Saturday. Lieutenant Neal, U.S.N., in charge of the Navy Recruiting Office in Omaha, and who has been a frequent guest here, left today with his mother for the East.

Capt. W. C. Bennett has succeeded Major Johnston as instructor in the post-graduate course for officers. A graphophone is now being used in connection with the solution of map problems, which makes the work very interesting.

Miss Natalie Blauvelt, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gardner, left Sunday for her home in Kansas City.

Mrs. Hayes, wife of Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes, retired, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes, leaves today for Chicago to spend a few days before joining the General in Washington. Mrs. J. F. Gohn gave an informal musical last Sunday afternoon, after which a dainty buffet luncheon was served. Her guests were mostly Omaha friends. Miss Enid Valentine, of Omaha, was the guest of Miss Genevieve Johnston a few days last week.

The enlisted men gave a most interesting minstrel entertainment in gymnasium hall last night, which was attended by many officers and ladies of the post.

Miss May Eastman gave an Orpheum party, followed by a spread at Hansen's, Friday afternoon, for Miss Amy Gardner and Miss Natalie Blauvelt. The party numbered ten, the other Army guests being Mrs. Troup Miller and Miss Louise Kennedy. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett entertained at luncheon Monday for the officers of the National Guard taking their examination in the Garrison School course on that day. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Miss Cole and Lieutenant Drury were guests of Mr. H. P. Leavett at a theater party at the Boyd theater Tuesday night. Mrs. Cornelius Gardner, Mrs. Crimmins, Miss Amy Gardner and Miss Blauvelt were the Army people at a luncheon given in honor of the two latter by Mrs. C. E. Johannes, of Omaha, last Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Guyer were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Michaels Tuesday night. Lieutenant Fooks entertained the Post Card Club at the Officers' Club last Thursday evening. Lieut. and

Mrs. Riley have the latter's mother and sister as house guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner Friday night with Lieutenants Short, Nulsen and the Misses Gardner and Blauvelt as guests. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins had the Rev. Father Mullins of Creighton University as a guest over Sunday. Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball, was the guest of honor at an informal bridge party given by Miss Enid Valentine at the latter's home in Omaha last Tuesday.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 12, 1909.

On Thursday Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn entertained at a two-table bridge party in honor of her guest, Miss Floyd, of Kentucky. The prize was won by Mrs. William H. Tobin. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Stopford and Miss Turner took a trip down to San Mateo, returning late Sunday evening. Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner entertained several of her friends at bridge on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Paul W. Beck won the prize and Mrs. W. H. Tobin the consolation prize.

Miss Della Jones entertained a number of friends at her home on Saturday evening at an observation or guessing party. Miss Wagner and Lieutenant Beck won the prizes, while Mrs. Knight and Lieutenant Williams won the booby prizes. After the refreshments were served the guests heard Miss Gnauck render several piano solos. Mr. Franklin Carter, recently graduated from Leipac, played C. Saint Saens's "La Cygne," and one other selection. Lieutenant Neal, who is also a violinist, played by the request of his friends. Among those present were: Chaplain and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Miss Williams, Miss Emilie Gnauck, Miss Emma Turner, Miss Evelyn Wagner, Miss Della Jones, Mr. Franklin Carter, Mr. Harry Stoddard, Lieut. Carol W. Neal and Howard Tobin.

Among those who went down Saturday morning to bid goodbye to Major Daniel W. Ketcham and other friends sailing on the Logan were: Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, Mrs. Edwin G. Davis, Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn and her guests, Mrs. Clark, Miss Floyd and Mrs. Spivey; Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Browning, Miss Peggy Simpson, Lieut. Harold Taylor, Miss Julia Brinkley, Miss Gnauck. In honor of Major Ketcham the 2d Coast Artillery band played several selections at the dock.

Major and Mrs. John A. Darling, who have been at the Hotel Stewart, will shortly occupy an attractive residence in Clay street. Miss Emilie Gnauck and her small niece, Gertrude, were the week-end guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Herbert Jones. Miss Julia Brinkley is visiting Major and Mrs. John W. Rockman at their new residence at Fort Baker.

Mrs. Walter Scott Franklin, who is at the Fairmont, presided at a charming tea in the Laurel Court on Monday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. William Bethune Ireland ("Miss Amy Porter"), whose marriage was one of the social events of the winter. Among Mrs. Franklin's guests were: Mrs. Sterling Price Adams, Mrs. James E. Abbott, Mrs. Thomas Kurtz and Miss Belle Clements.

Miss Louise Hardiman, of Palo Alto, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Balcom, of Little Rock, were the guests of Mrs. Paul W. Beck for a day last week. Miss Hardiman is contemplating a trip to the Philippines this summer. The late Captain Hardiman was one of the most popular Army officers stationed in the islands.

One day last week the bachelors of Fort Baker entertained Mrs. Long, Miss Margaret Sheppard, Miss Willis Williams, Capt. E. C. Long, Lieutenants Currier and J. S. Williams at luncheon. Lieut. and Miss Williams, in their quarters at the Bend of the Road, entertained a few of their friends at dinner on Saturday evening. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Knight and Mr. Walker. The Cosmos Club gave a small dinner in honor of Washington's Birthday. Several Army and Navy officers were among the guests. Col. William A. Simpson spoke on "The Army."

On Sunday the infant son, Earl W. Mitchell, of Sergeant Mitchell was christened in the chapel, Chaplain Jones officiating.

Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A.C., has returned from the East, where he was called by the death of his father, Mr. Cyrus Long, of West Pennsylvania.

The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club meet with Mrs. James M. Wheeler this week. Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th Cav., is at Point Benita. Mrs. Jack Kullman (née Jean MacGregor) was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Beck on Wednesday evening. After the hop Wednesday Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at hop suppers.

Notification has arrived that the 33d Company, Coast Art., will be ordered to Galveston, Tex., in November.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 15, 1909.

The annual cotillion given by the Union Club of St. Louis was a brilliant affair. Among those who attended were: Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Lieuts. C. A. Blakely, J. F. Walker and C. S. Mitchell. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Henrietta Von Schrader, of St. Louis. Later they attended the weekly roller skating in the mess hall. Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell entertained Miss Hazel Carr, Miss Wear, Mr. James, of St. Louis, Lieutenants Williams and Walker.

Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley entertained the entire garrison at cards Tuesday evening; bridge and five hundred were played and a delicious supper followed. Among those who won the prizes were Mrs. Willoughby Walk, Mrs. George W. Helms, Major Henry A. Shaw, Capt. Junius C. Gregory and Lieut. C. A. Mitchell. Mrs. Ola W. Bell was a guest at a beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. Herman Luytjes of St. Louis.

The officers' gun club has taken advantage of the favorable weather this week and held a clay pigeon match on the gun club grounds; a number of St. Louis gun experts attended by invitation. Lieut. Dorsey B. Rodney, 2d Cav., was the guest this week of his brother, Lieut. George B. Rodney. Miss Julia Brewer, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. Junius C. Gregory Wednesday evening at dinner.

The weekly entertainment for the enlisted men was held in the mess hall on Friday evening. There was a wrestling match, followed by three boxing bouts. The interest of the enlisted men in this style of entertainment, as well as their appreciation of the efforts of the newly appointed athletic committee, was shown by the large crowd which filled the mess hall. The depot band rendered an excellent program.

Mrs. J. W. Turner was hostess of a charming dinner Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. James T. Mabie, Miss Green, of St. Louis, Miss Getty, Miss Elizabeth Getty, Captains Brewer, McConnell, Turner and Mr. Val. Turner, of St. Louis. Miss Margaret Walk returned Tuesday night from a visit to Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell have moved into the Funston house, a most attractive old house, beautifully situated on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi. A number of post people attended the performance of Mlle. Genê in "The Soul Kiss." Among them were Col. and Mrs. Getty, the Misses Getty, Major and Mrs. Walk, Miss Margaret Walk, Mrs. Charles J. Symonds, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Captains Winn and McConnell and Mrs. Williams.

A prisoner made his escape on Monday after a strenuous effort on the part of the entire command to capture him; notwithstanding the fact that he was shot at five times he was apparently uninjured.

Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., was the guest of the Misses Getty on Thursday. Mrs. George B. Rodney has been confined to the house by a severe cold. Lieut. Clarence H. Wright, C.E., arrived Friday to take the test ride, which he passed successfully. He was the guest of Lieut. Albert A. King. Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer returned Saturday from a delightful visit in Chicago.

The officers of the garrison have organized a bowling club,

the alleys of the post exchange being used. The parade on Friday afternoon was a very impressive sight, there being over a thousand men in line. A number of visitors were present, among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. John B. Turner and Mr. Rufus Taylor. Miss Harriet Bradley spent the week-end at the post.

Capt. and Mrs. Junius C. Gregory entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. James Mabee, Capt. and Mrs. Symonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, Dr. Winn and Lieutenant Williams. Master George Rodney has been ill with a severe attack of bronchitis. Mrs. John W. Turner was the hostess of a delightful dinner on the 8th, for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Major and Mrs. Walke, Major and Mrs. Bradley and Captain Turner.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 18, 1909.

Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony entertained on Thursday afternoon at a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Winfield S. Edgerly, Samuel Miller, Albert Schuneman, Silas A. Wolf, Thomas W. Griffith, Fielder M. M. Beall, Frederick P. Reynolds, Tyree R. Rivers, Otho W. B. Farr, Henry G. Pratt, Haywood S. Hansell, George O. Cress and Augustus B. Warfield. The honors were won by Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Warfield.

Miss Porter, of Mankato, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch, returned to her home on Friday. Miss Ivy Smith of St. Paul, entertained on Friday at luncheon in honor of Miss Porter. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained on Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser. Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday morning. Mrs. A. B. Warfield entertained on Monday for the Monday Bridge Club. Mrs. J. M. Campbell won the honor. Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser entertained on Sunday evening at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Faulkner and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson.

Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., who was retired on March 10, will leave during the week for Pennsylvania, where he will make his future home. Miss Cameron, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. Burnett, will return to her home in Richmond, Va., on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell entertained on Wednesday evening for the Wednesday Bridge Club. Mrs. H. S. Hansell entertained on Friday afternoon at bridge. Capt. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained on Sunday evening at dinner in honor of their niece, Miss Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa. Mrs. W. E. Gilmore and Mrs. J. B. Richardson were hostesses for the Garrison Five Hundred Club, which met on Friday evening at the Officers' Club. Lieut. G. H. Paine entertained on Saturday at a theater party in honor of Miss Wolf, who is a guest at the garrison.

Miss Miller, daughter of Major and Mrs. S. W. Miller, of the Angs. St. Paul, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Farr, returned to her home on Saturday. Capt. R. C. Croxton returned yesterday from Fort Leavenworth. The following officers returned Wednesday from Washington, where they attended the inauguration: Major W. G. Gambrill, Lieut. Col. J. E. Sawyer, Major H. C. Cabell and Lieut. A. J. Commissary.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., March 17, 1909.

The annual reunion dinner of graduates of the U.S. Military Academy was held at the University Club, Boston, Saturday evening, March 13. There were thirty-one altogether at the dinner, and telegrams were exchanged during the evening between the graduates here and in Chicago. Among the officers present were: Morris Schaff, '62; Major Thomas Cruise, '79, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen, '81; Major John W. Heard, '83, Brig. Gen. George G. Greenough; Major Charles B. Wheeler, '87, Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, '82; Major John Bigelow, instructor of modern languages at Boston "Tech"; Lieuts. James W. Lyon, C. T. Harris, Richard H. Somers, Alexander G. Gillespie, George W. Morrow, U. S. Grant and Geoffrey Bartlett. Among those who made speeches were Colonel Allen, Lieutenants Grant and Lyon.

Colonel Robert H. Patterson is in New York state and Lieut. Col. S. E. Allen is at present district commander. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse gave a charming birthday dinner for Miss Ethel Allen Wednesday evening, March 10. The table was all in yellow, with a centerpiece of daffodils. The other guests were Lieut. Allen Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle. Afterward the entire garrison assembled at the Colonel's quarters to wish Miss Allen many happy returns and to drink her health.

The 89th Company of Fort Banks, Lieut. Earl Bisbee commanding, has been ordered to Fort Williams, Me., to arrive there about April 15.

Miss Ethel Allen took dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle on Sunday. Dr. Donlan, of Fort Strong, entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. White, of Boston; Miss Savage, Miss Donlan and Capt. Philip Yost. Mrs. S. S. Stevens, of Fort Warren, is still staying at the Lenox in Boston with her friend, Mrs. A. N. Wood. She is to remain a few weeks longer.

Miss Ethel Allen spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Patterson at Fort Banks. Saturday afternoon Miss Patterson entertained Miss Allen and Mrs. Gearhart at a box party to see Fritzi Scheff, and Saturday evening Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart gave a delightful little birthday party in compliment to both Miss Patterson and Miss Allen, whose birthdays fall close together; other guests at the party were Lieut. Earl Bisbee and Lieut. Allen Kimberly.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., March 16, 1909.

That Des Moines is again trying to get the headquarters of the Department of Missouri is rumored about the city, but Des Moines will have to "get a busy move on them and then some" before they will succeed. The Iowa people will have a suitable building in Des Moines as soon as the new post-office is completed and with Congressman Hull, of Des Moines, as chairman of the House military committee, they expect to make Omaha hustle if they desire to retain the headquarters.

Miss Enid Valentine gave an informal bridge party last Tuesday for Miss Lucille Kittson, of St. Paul, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ball, and Miss Aimee Gardner and Miss Blauvelt, of Kansas City, who are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Gardner, of Fort Crook.

The Des Moines Commercial Club are very anxious to secure the spring encampment and target practice, and are offering several sites for the consideration of General Morton, the department commander near Des Moines.

Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, chief surgeon of the department, performed a very delicate operation on the eye of a soldier at Fort Omaha post hospital last week. The entire eye was removed and a glass eye will be inserted. Colonel Banister is one of the most successful and noted oculists of the Service.

Capt. and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, of Fort Leavenworth, are the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith, at the post. Miss Otala Nesmith was the hostess at an Orpheum party for Miss Gardner and Miss Blauvelt, guests at Fort Crook, last Tuesday afternoon, followed by a café luncheon. Mrs. William Orr, who has been ill for several days, is much improved. Miss Louise Kennedy was a guest of the Young Ladies' Bridge Club of Omaha at the home of Miss Valentine. Capt. Charles B. Hepburn has left for his new station at Fort Wood, New York. This is a specially desirable station for him, as he has two sisters living in New York city, and is near his two children, who are in Washington, D.C.

The second informal dance of the Fort Omaha officers and their families was held in the post exchange building, which has a fine floor for dancing. The time was well spent in the rollicking barn dance, two step and old-fashioned waltz. Several of the post ladies had friends staying over night and

cozy little suppers were served after the dancing. Miss Louise Kennedy had with her as guests Misses Alice Switzler, Stevens, Lord, Olmstead, Eastman, Gilmore, Busch and Lieutenant Neal, U.S.N.; Lieutenant Ware, Signal Corps, and Messrs. Switzer, Austin, Low, Arthur and Beaton; Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell had as their guests Misses Nesmith, Mahoney, Kittson, Connell and White, Messrs. Schnoor, Van Brunt, Chandler, Fowler, Ware, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller. Refreshments were served at the several houses. Miss Mae Eastman, daughter of Colonel Eastman, gave an Orpheum party last week for Miss Aimee Gardner and Miss Blauvelt, Misses Richardson, Lord, Kennedy, Greble, Peters and Gilmore, chaperoned by Mrs. Troup Miller.

The post people have nearly all been vaccinated on account of the near proximity of several cases of smallpox at the northern end of the reservation, and also because one of the members of the infected family was employed at the office of the constructing quartermaster. All the enlisted men were vaccinated by the surgeon, with every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 15, 1909.

Last Thursday night Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins entertained at a progressive five hundred party in honor of her guest, Miss Connolly. Those asked to meet her were: Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Crissy, Misses Cummins and Wolcott, Lieuts. Maynard, Thompson, Worcester. Mrs. Rorebeck won the ladies' prize, and Mr. McNeill the gentlemen's prize.

Capt. and Mrs. McNeil gave a bridge-dinner on Friday. Their guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. Steger. Rear Admiral Wise is at the Chamberlin for the spring months.

On Friday evening the Hon. John S. Wise delivered an interesting lecture on Robert E. Lee. The usual Friday night hop was held last week. Mrs. McNeill gave a supper after the hop. Mrs. George P. Adams gave a beautiful bridge party at the Chamberlin on Friday. Those enjoying the game were: Gen. and Mrs. Farley, Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Gen. and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Van Camp, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Bonnell, Miss Wolcott, Miss Osterloh, Miss House, Miss Dorsey, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Marion S. Battle gave a supper at the club after the hop Saturday night in honor of Miss Cummings.

Saturday Colonel Townshend entertained at luncheon. His guests were: Major General Hood, of the Australian army; General Farley, General Wood, Colonel Harrison, Majors Davis, Barrett and Lewis. Saturday night Major and Mrs. Lewis entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Tidball, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Mrs. Townsend. Capt. and Mrs. Hatch gave a very beautiful dinner on Saturday night for Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Those asked to meet them were: Major and Mrs. Townsley, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hause.

One of the largest and most attractive parties of the season was the one given by Mrs. Richard H. Williams on Monday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Brooke. Bridge and five hundred were played. Mrs. Conklin won the five hundred prize and the bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Nichols, Miss Hill, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Potts and Mrs. Taylor. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with peach blossoms. Mrs. Schively, of Hampton, served tea and Mrs. Hause and Mrs. Matson served ice-cream. The young ladies assisting were: Miss Knox, Miss Margaret Kimberly, Miss Anna Kimberly and Mrs. Guthrie. Tuesday evening one table of eight-hand euchre was played for Miss Brooke. Other guests were: Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Connolly and Miss Kimberly.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 13, 1909.

Gen. and Mrs. Myer entertained at dinner for Miss McChesney, the guests being only young people. Others were: Miss Edith Burbank, Miss Adams, Miss Helen Clark, Captains Locke and Nicklin, Lieutenants Johnson and Thorpe. Mrs. Myers' tea was a most delightful affair, at the post last Thursday. At the officers' tea last week the following ladies acted as hostesses: Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Crockett and Mrs. Smith.

Colonel Niles' nieces entertained with a riding party. After the lovely moonlight ride all returned to enjoy supper at Colonel Niles' quarters. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Misses Clark, Miss McChesney, Miss Warren, Miss Adams, Miss Katheryn Adams, Miss Reynolds, Lieutenants Tucker, Chaney, Johnson, Buckner, Hollingsworth, Hemphill, Bristol. A number of Miss Rowles' friends in the post gave her a pleasant surprise party. All enjoyed the informal affair. Capt. and Mrs. Beverly A. Read entertained with a hop-supper. Pretty fans were the plate favors. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Louis H. Bash, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Lieut. and Mrs. Davidson, Lieutenant Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Culver, Mr. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Read.

Miss Percival entertained the Girls' Post Card Club at Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre's. The prizes were won by Mrs. Raymond, Miss Woodward and Miss Reynolds. Miss Elsa Budd entertained a few friends with a hop-supper last evening. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Cabanne, of St. Louis; Miss Cuylar and Miss Quimby, of St. Louis; Captain Nicklin, Captain Locke, Lieut. E. Smith, Mr. Meador, of Atlanta; Mr. Jones, of Detroit; Capt. Otto W. Budd and Miss Budd. Capt. and Mrs. Bash entertained at bridge yesterday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Kinney have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Kinney, father and mother of the Captain. Mrs. Welborn entertained five tables of bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. Kilburn. The post hop last night took place at Muth's Garden; many attended from the post and town. A most delightful hop was given at the new Hotel St. Anthony.

Mrs. John L. Bullis has as her guests Mrs. Theodore J. Wint, of Macedon, N.Y., and Miss Patch, of Lebanon, Pa., relatives of General Bullis'. Several retired officers have enjoyed the winter in San Antonio. Among them are Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Starr, Gen. P. D. Vroom, Colonel Towne and Captain Budd.

NINTH INFANTRY DINNER.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 12, 1909.

Thirty-nine officers of the 9th Infantry assembled at their regimental mess Thursday, March 11, to participate in their quarterly regimental dinner. The table was arranged in the form of the letter T, the officers being seated according to rank.

Lieut. Col. William C. Butler performed the duties of toastmaster in an excellent manner, interspersing his introductions by many witty stories and jokes. The first toast was given standing, to "The President." Capt. B. P. Nicklin responded to the toast "The Bachelors" in a very touching manner, and offered a word of advice to the younger bachelors, offering himself as a living example and adding that a bachelor never would get married if he could not get a leave of absence. In connection with his toast he gave a very interesting description of his return home from the Philippines, via India, Suez Canal and Europe. Lieut. E. T. Smith gave a beautiful toast to "The Ladies." Capt. H. D. Wise toasted the "Filipino Scouts and Filipinos," to which Captain Nicklin added a very appropriate poem on "The Filipino Scout." Chaplain Albert J. Bader, in responding to the toast "The Church Militant," rendered a very pretty tribute to the regiment.

Other toasts were offered on "The Benefits," "The Absent Officers," and a silent toast to "The Departed," all of

whose names were recalled and mentioned, together with a brief tribute concerning the soldierly character of each.

An excellent menu was provided by the mess management and the whole affair was a big success from every point of view, and all are looking forward with extreme pleasure to the next gathering. Such gatherings of the officers are one means of promoting the regimental esprit, for which the "9th" is noted throughout the Service.

FIELD DAY AT FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Col. C. J. Crane, commanding the 9th U.S. Infantry and the post of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, announces a field day to be held at the post on March 24. The following officers are detailed as officials of the day:

Referees and in charge of meet, Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d F.A.

Judges, Infantry events: Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrence, 9th Inf.

Judges, Cavalry events: 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf.

Judges, Artillery events: Capt. Brook Payne, 3d F.A.; Capt. Tilman Campbell, 3d F.A.; Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d F.A.

Judges, general events: Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf.; Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C.; Capt. Fred C. Doyle, 3d F.A.

Starters: 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf.

Timekeepers: 1st Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William E. Dunn, 3d F.A.

Clerks of the course: 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James E. Chaney, 9th Inf.

Inspectors: Major Lucien G. Berry, 3d F.A.; Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav.

Scorer and reporter: 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf.

The events will be 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, relay race, equipment race, machine-gun platoon section contest, shelter tent pitching, rescue race, mounted tug-of-war, contest between two field wire sections, section contest, signal detail contest, and driving contest. The meet will start at 8:30 a.m., and be held on parade ground, lower post. In case of inclement weather the field day will be held on Thursday, March 25, 1909.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboin, Mont., March 18, 1909.

The principal affair of the week was the high tea given Thursday by Mrs. Woodbury, wife of Capt. Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps. The ladies were entertained at cards from four till six and the officers invited for the tea at six o'clock. Captain Woodbury had sent most beautiful potted plants from Helena, en route to Fort Missoula, where he has been on court-martial duty, which were used with great effect in decorating the quarters. The refreshments were as usual most delightful. During the tea the acceptances, which were in verse, were read by the hostess. Music and cards completed the evening's entertainment. Those present were: Mesdames Shuttleworth, Freeman, Kumpe, Bowman, Mitchell and Ashburn, and Lieutenants Kumpe, Ashburn, Mitchell and Chamberlain.

At fire drill last Monday Cos. M and K, 2d Inf., the hose companies, had an impromptu race, laying off hose and getting water. Co. K won with a large margin, whereupon Co. M challenged them to a formal race, putting up ten dollars to be covered. This was increased until each had \$45 in the hands of the stakeholder, with a great deal more up on side bets. The race was run with teams of twenty-four men from each company, Tuesday afternoon. Start from scratch, one hundred yards from plug; connect at plug, lay out three hundred feet of hose, break line, connect nozzle and get first water through the nozzle. Co. K lost the toss for place and ran first, making a clean and fast run, but losing in one minute and seven seconds. Co. M had some trouble by men falling, but by some head-work on the part of Sergeant Daoust at the plug got water through five seconds ahead of Co. K. Thursday evening Co. M entertained Co. K at a smoker in the post gymnasium. The men of Co. K have a purse of \$280 raised for another race, provided Co. M will cover their offer.

Captains Shuttleworth, Freeman and Woodbury and Lieutenant Bowman returned this morning from court-martial duty at Fort Missoula. Lieut. J. L. Craig, who has been on leave for two months at his home in Texas, will arrive on the morning train from Great Falls.

Mrs. Bowman entertains this afternoon the ladies of the post at a card party. Lieut. and Mrs. James K. Ashburn gave a delightful chafing-dish supper Sunday night to Lieutenants Fredendall and Lynn. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell also entertained informally Sunday evening at supper.

Lieutenants Caffery and Fredendall have moved from their set of quarters in the long building at the south end of the line to No. 16.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 13, 1909.

At the monthly regimental card tournament on Friday evening in the hop-room Major and Mrs. Purviance, Capt. and Mrs. Rifenberk and Lieutenants Sampson and Santschi were the hosts, and following the game a chafing-dish supper was enjoyed. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall, Mrs. Edwin Butcher, Mrs. Clark R. Elliott, Col. Walter S. Scott and Lieut. A. O. Seaman. The Regimental Bridge Club met Tuesday for the last game in the series, with the Misses Williams, at the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. L. A. McClure, and a special booby prize to Mrs. Purviance. A new series will be begun immediately.

Mrs. Ellis Garey, who has been the guest of her brother, returns the last of the week to her home in Maryland. Mrs. Willis Uline and her children have gone to Leavenworth, Kas., for a six weeks' visit with relatives. Mrs. John S. Upham and her little son have gone to Los Angeles to spend the spring with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser entertained last Tuesday evening at a dinner.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., March 17, 1909.

The Fort Terry Pastime Association gave their second entertainment of the season last evening. The program included a minstrel show, a vaudeville, and an after-piece entitled very appropriately "The Eve of St. Patrick's Day." The performance was bright and entertaining from beginning to end, and the audience of about 400 were most appreciative and enthusiastic.

Sergeant Barrett distinguished himself as "Bones," as an Irish comedian and as "Mrs. Maloney," thus demonstrating his versatility. Pressy and Berang gave an excellent exhibition of clog dancing. Cummings, as a New England "Rube," Corporal Clark as "Finigan," Cook Kiely as a Yiddish Jew, and Mr. Travers as a quack doctor, were inimitable. Sergeant Robertson and Corporal Sisson each showed in solo work that he was gifted with an unusually good voice.

First Sergeant Whiton, 43d Co., is the president of the association; Engineer Kuehn, chairman of the committee of arrangements; Corporal Clark, stage manager; Corporal Randolph, stage carpenter; and Private McShane, property man. The association owns a fine list of properties, stage scenery and settings. It is proposed to give entertainments at other posts and in the nearby towns. Several of the officers who witnessed the performance last evening expressed the opinion that it was up to the standard of the usual professional vaudeville.

The fife and drum corps made its first appearance at

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parade to-day under the leadership of Private Clark, 133d Co. The corps played most creditably and the music was a great help in marching.

WY.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 17, 1909.

The hop at the yard on Saturday evening was very large and brilliant, being given in the sail loft, which was draped with flags and bunting. Among the dancers were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig, Paymr. and Mrs. Balthis, Miss Lenore Taussig, of St. Louis; Misses Susie and Baby Hitch, Mable Hemingway, Marion and Eloise Simmons, Jessie Willits, Helen Crosby, Dorothy Kinkaid, Madie Balthis; Messrs. Charles Stanworth, Page Marsden, Dr. Paul Green, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Summerville, Captain Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Randall, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant White, U.S.N., Ensigns Towers, Atkins and White. Mrs. Edward D. Taussig entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon at her home in the yard for her guest, Miss Lenora Taussig, of St. Louis.

Ensign John F. Connor, U.S.N., entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon on the U.S.S. Kentucky for Miss Mable Hemingway. Mrs. Hemingway, Miss Jessie Willits, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Arabella Hitch and the junior officers of the ship. There was another attractive tea on Tuesday afternoon on the U.S.S. Montana; those present were: Miss Virginie Gray, Miss Purvis, of Pulaski; Miss Bessie Crosby and Miss Helen Crosby, Midshipmen King, Keleher, Iseman, Conger, Hilliard, Pierce and Dr. Maguire. Captain Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner on Friday evening on the U.S.S. Louisiana for Miss Jessie Willits of Philadelphia. The center-piece was red, white and pink carnations and ferns, while the same flowers were carelessly placed around the table; others present were: Mrs. Frank Cooke, Miss Baby Hitch, Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Lieut. Comdr. MacDougall, Ensign Frankenberger, Lieutenant Keyser, U.S.M.C., Ensign Austin, Dr. Steadman, Lieutenant Hutchins, Ensign McCandless and Clarke.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. DuBose entertained at dinner on Saturday evening in honor of their house guests, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Smith. Lieut. Comdr. Hines entertained at dinner on Thursday evening on the U.S.S. Virginia. The table was decorated with pink roses. Those present included: Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mrs. Hines, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Lieut. and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Paymr. and Mrs. Addison, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McDougal, Dr. and Mrs. Dennis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Davis, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant Robinson, Captain Williams, U.S.M.C., Dr. Groves, Lieutenant Bean, Lieutenant Toaz and Mr. Percy Jones. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller entertained at dinner on Tuesday at their home in the Marine Barracks. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig, Miss Taussig, Miss Lenora Taussig and Lieut. Joseph Taussig. Miss Mable Hemingway entertained at a card party on Monday afternoon at her home in Ghent for her house guest, Miss Jessie Willits, of Philadelphia. Prizes were won by Miss Arabella Hitch, Captain Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., and Mr. Clarence Thompson.

Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe entertained at dinner on Friday evening at their home in the yard. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Sharp, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Mrs. L. R. Hammon, of New York; Lieut. and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin and Captain Sims. Midshipman John E. Iseman entertained at dinner on the Montana Wednesday evening. Covers were laid for Mrs. Hope, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Baxter, of Elizabeth City; Miss Bartlett, of Annapolis; Midshipmen Harris, King, Hilliard, Peirce, Bastedo and Irish; Mrs. Whitten, wife of Lieut. F. S. Whitten, of the U.S.S. North Carolina, entertained at her home in York street at bridge Friday evening for her guest, Miss Jean Knowles, of Richmond.

Mrs. William P. Upshur left Wednesday to join her husband, Lieutenant Upshur, U.S.M.C., who is stationed at Port Royal, S.C. Mrs. Sims, wife of Commander Sims, has arrived in Norfolk to join her husband, who is commanding the U.S.S. Minnesota. Lieut. Harry Newton Cootes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cootes are the guests of Mrs. Cootes' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, Bute street, Norfolk. Midshipman Thomas C. Kinkaid, who has been the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Kinkaid, at their home in the yard, left Tuesday for New York to join his ship, the U.S.S. Nebraska. Capt. Alexander Sharp, commander of the U.S.S. Virginia, and Mrs. Sharp are guests at the Lynnhaven Hotel. Miss Annie Galt, of Williamsburg, is the guest of her brother, Commodore Roger H. Galt, at his home in Freemason street. Mrs. Michie and Miss Aleshire, of Washington, have left for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to join Captain Michie, who is stationed there.

The formal celebration of the opening of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association occurred Wednesday morning, followed by a large reception in the evening. Midshipmen Clark, Atkins, Hincamp and Stewart entertained delightfully at dinner on the Kentucky, Tuesday evening, for Miss Purvis, Miss Gray, and Mrs. Edward Whitehorn. Afterward the party adjourned to the Colonial theater, Norfolk, where they occupied a box.

ABANDONMENT OF FORT WASHAKIE.

Fort Washakie, Wyo., March 10, 1909.

Old Fort Washakie is at last doomed to go. Major Galbraith, I.C., has just completed his work here, and cleaned up a lot of unserviceable property and ordered more sold. We hold the sale on March 20. The Commissary Department has shipped all its stores and the Q.M. is getting rid of his, and all the medical property has been disposed of. In December, 1908, Troop M, 8th Cav., moved out of here, leaving a detachment of fourteen men in all, and Lieutenant McCain and Dr. Sparrenberger.

Fort Washakie was abandoned in April, 1906, when the 10th Cavalry went to the Philippine Islands. Camp Washakie was then established by Co. L, 11th Inf., which was relieved by Co. M, 8th Cav., on June 1, 1906, Capt. William F. Flynn, in command. In October, 1906, Fort Washakie was re-established, this being due to fact that the Indians on the reservation had killed a white man, and were getting troublesome.

No doubt all of the old officers, who served at this post, will be sorry to hear of its abandonment, as they all enjoyed their services here, and as for location, climate, scenery, hunting and fishing, it cannot be equalled.

G. K. Moore, the post trader, has retired, and is now at Acampo, Cal. Dr. Maghee, the first surgeon here, in now located at Lander, Wyo., in civil life. Mr. McCabe, our old scout, has been ordered to Fort McKenzie, Wyo. "Mac," is now eighty-seven years old and is getting very feeble; he enlisted in the 1st Dragoons in 1852. Mr. Ancel, the post engineer, who has been here over twenty years, has been ordered to Fort Wingate. The rest of the old-timers have been scattered to the four winds, or have died.

The post will be turned over to the Indian Department, and

will be used as a hospital and home for indigent and sick Indians.

To all the old officers who served here, I must tell them that the sun shines as brightly, the old mountains are as majestic, the scenery is as grand and beautiful, and the trout bite as briskly, as they did, during their service here.

On March 30, 1909, we march out and old "Washakie" will then be only a memory. The detachment here will go to Fort Robinson, Dr. Sparrenberger to Fort Warren, Mass.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., March 17, 1909.

Cards were received last week announcing the marriage of Mrs. Heistand's sister, Mrs. Bessie R. Hastings, to the Rev. Lucius Worthington Smith, March 4, 1909. The ceremony was performed at Colonel Heistand's quarters, after which a wedding breakfast was served. Col. and Mrs. Heistand entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, their guests being Major and Mrs. Truitt, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Major and Mrs. McCormick and Major and Mrs. Kimball.

Mrs. Rogers Birne, New York Arsenal, gave a bridge party and luncheon on the 9th in honor of Mrs. Leonard Wood, her other guests being Mrs. Harmon Hull, of New York; Mrs. Frank Trintor, of Bernardsville; Mrs. E. S. Mills, of Elizabeth, and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Greble, of Governors Island. The prizes were won by Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Mills. Mrs. Squibb, of Bernardsville, is visiting Mrs. Birne, and Mrs. E. S. Mills is visiting her sister, Mrs. Isaac Little.

Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith entertained at dinner on the 15th Col. William Hotchkiss, 22d Regt., N.G.N.Y., Corps of Engrs.; Captain Daly, adjutant, and the chaplain, Rev. Richard Cobden; his other guests being Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. W. H. C. Bowen, Lieut. Col. Charles Richard and Capt. Arthur F. Halpin.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 14, 1909.

The post has been the scene of much activity since the arrival of the battalions of the 11th Infantry and the two batteries of the 2d Field Artillery. The weather gave them the balmiest of welcomes, sunshine and pleasant weather being rare these days. March 7 proved itself an ideal spring day, and one and all in the garrison were able to be out to welcome their friends. Most of the week was spent in assignment to quarters. Both officers and men were glad to rest after their long journey.

Major Gen. George M. Randall was host of a beautifully appointed luncheon March 13 at his home in Cheyenne. His guests were: Lieut. Col. C. W. Foster, Majors Blatchford, Conklin, Baker and Devore, Captains Lee, Battle, Lambdin, Longan, Talbot and Cowin. The favors were unique, being little tents, made of cake in the khaki color with trimmings of green candy at the base. A tall cut-glass vase held American beauties. Both Gen. and Mrs. Randall are charming hosts and are lavish in their hospitality to their friends at Fort Russell.

BORN.

BARNEY.—Born March 13, 1909, at Fort Bayard, N.M., to Helen Young Barney and Capt. Charles N. Barney, M.C., U.S.A., a daughter.

COOK.—Born on March 15, 1909, at Norfolk, Va., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., twins, son and daughter.

DOWNES.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 5, 1909, to the wife of Lieut. John Downes, Jr., U.S.N., a son, John Downes, 3d.

JOHNSON.—Born at Newport, R.I., March 17, 1909, a daughter to the wife of Surg. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Rear Admiral Seton Schroeder, U.S.N.

MCLEARLY.—Born at Fort Caswell, N.C., March 16, 1909, to Lieut. and Mrs. William R. McCleary, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., a son, William R. McCleary, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas., papers copy.

MACCOUN.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maccon, U.S.R.C.S., at Norfolk, Va., on March 4, 1909, a daughter, Mary.

OLIVER.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 4, 1909, a son, William Taft Oliver, to the wife of War. Mach. John A. Oliver, U.S.N.

PALMER.—Born to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A., on March 13, 1909, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, a daughter.

STALLMAN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 3, 1909, to Dr. and Mrs. George E. Stallman, dental surgeon, U.S.A., a son.

STONE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1909, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raymond Stone, a son.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1909, a daughter to the wife of P.A. Surg. Richard B. Williams, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER-HAYEN.—At Baltimore, Md., March 10, 1909, Lieut. George C. Alexander, U.S.R.C.S., and Erna Isabel Hayen.

DIED.

BARBER.—Died at Easton, Md., March 1, 1909, Mr. I. A. Barber, father of P.A. Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N.

GARDNER.—Entered into rest on Monday, March 15, 1909, at Washington Barracks, Rogers Finch Gardner, captain, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., husband of Harriette Smith and son of Elizabeth and the late Lieut. John W. Gardner, U.S.N. Services at Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H streets northwest. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery. New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

HUNTER.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 27, 1909, Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, U.S.A.

INSLEY.—Died March 5, 1909, at Leavenworth, Kas., Mr. Merritt H. Insley, who resigned from the Army May 26, 1865, while holding the rank of captain in the Q.M.D.

MAIN.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 18, 1909, Chief Engr. Herschel Main, U.S.N., retired.

OSGOOD.—Died at Stephentown, N.Y., March 12, 1909, Brig. Gen. Henry B. Osgood, U.S.A., retired.

PARKER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1909, Chaplain John D. Parker, U.S.A.

SAGE.—Died in Washington, D.C., March 16, 1909, Major William N. Sage, U.S.A., retired.

STALLMAN.—Died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 8, 1909, infant son of Dr. G. E. Stallman, dental surgeon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stallman.

STRONG.—Died at Andover, Mass., March 18, 1909, Rear Admiral Edward T. Strong, U.S.N.

WEAVER.—Died at Bella Vista, Va., March 10, 1909, Mrs. Ida Weaver, wife of Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver, U.S.N., retired.

WILSON.—Died at Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1909, W. J. Wilson, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who was honorably discharged June 30, 1885.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The officers of the 71st N.Y. have unanimously voted in favor of the appointive system for officers instead of elections, and the new plan will undoubtedly work to the advantage of the organization. Company E has won the third competition for the Zabriskie trophy in armory rifle shooting, with a record score. Company D was second and B, third.

Many prominent athletes, some of whom attained fame in the Olympic games, will compete in the games of the 22d Regiment, to be held in the armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, New York city, on Monday night, March 22. The star event will be the final round-robin relay race between the crack teams of the 22d and 13th Regiments. Both teams are made up of men who were prominent in the Olympic games, viz.: Bacon, Robbins, Haywood, Seay, Richmond, Walther, Northridge, Hillman, Rosenberger, Dewar, Haller, McNally and Pierce. In addition to this event there are thirteen others, and the contests will be very spirited. There will be dancing after the games.

The organization of an enlisted band in the 12th N.Y. has commenced with great success, fifteen young men with a desire to become musicians having enlisted. There are still some vacancies, and any young men with a liking for music who may desire to enlist may apply at the armory on Monday nights to the adjutant. They will be instructed free of charge and will have musical instruments and uniforms furnished free. Mr. T. C. Clark will be the bandmaster. The regiment will hold open games at the armory on April 25. The next event of prominence will be the review by Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador, at the armory on the night of March 27, and this event will be one of the most interesting of the season.

The 7th N.Y. is very loth to depart from old traditions, but it frequently pays to do so, as was found in the adoption of the Service uniform and the formation into three battalions, which other commands had done years before the 7th finally made the move. Now the regiment has begun the organization of two new companies, so as to make twelve companies in all, in accordance with the new law. Company L is formed by the detail of sixteen men each from Companies F, I and K, and Lieutenant Stratton, of Company C, has been selected for captain. The formation of two new companies is bound to prove of advantage to the regiment. An innovation which would prove of benefit in recruiting would be the holding of dances after reviews, as every other regiment in the state does.

The athletic games of the 7th N.Y., to be held at the armory, Park avenue and Sixty-sixth street, N.Y. city, Saturday evening, March 27, promise an evening of fine sport. The regimental band will be in attendance, and the games will be splendidly managed as usual.

Col. N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer on the staff of General Roe, of New York, when he reviewed the 2d Battalion of the 71st Regiment, under command of Major E. B. Bruch, on the night of March 12, had quite a picturesque provisional staff, represented by ordnance officers from different arms of the Service, and most of them in distinctive uniforms. There was Capt. W. H. Palmer, of the 7th Infantry, in gray; Capt. W. H. Badenhausen, of the 8th Coast Artillery; Capt. G. H. Johnson, of the 22d Engineers; Capt. G. T. Musson, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. W. Thompson, 71st Inf.; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, of Squadron A, and Lieut. W. B. Short, of the battalion of Field Artillery. The review, which was followed by a dance, was a great success.

Second Lieut. T. P. Dilkes, 14th Co., 9th N.Y., who was tried by a G.C.M., of which Major C. E. Lydecker, 7th N.Y., was president, on account of charges of disobedience of orders, conduct to the prejudice of good order, and military discipline, unilitary and unofficer-like conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, has been sentenced to be fined \$50 and to be reprimanded by proper authority. Lieutenant Dilkes pleaded not guilty to all the charges. The court found him not guilty of the first and third charges, but guilty of the second and fourth. The second charge accused Lieutenant Dilkes of leaving his guard at Fort Wadsworth, during the coast defense exercises last June, and with going out of the camp without leave for about ten hours one night. Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, judge advocate on the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in reviewing the case, said that in his opinion the sentence was entirely inadequate. Governor Hughes approved the proceedings, findings, and sentence. General Roe will issue an order reprimanding Lieutenant Dilkes.

1ST BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. JOHN F. O'RYAN.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, 6th U.S. Field Art., on duty with the General Staff at Washington, D.C., reviewed the 1st Battery of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Capt. John F. O'Ryan, in the armory on the night of March 12, and in addition to the review witnessed some interesting practical demonstrations of military work. With Colonel Macomb, as his staff were: Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, Coast Art., U.S.A., chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and Capt. G. T. Langhorne, 11th U.S. Cav., A.D.C. to Major Gen. Leonard Wood. The reviewing officer and those with him were very much impressed with the exhibitions they witnessed, and more especially with the gun fire. The battery is noted as being one of the most progressive in the National Guard, and its system of indoor target practice with the field pieces, in which sub-caliber tubes and ammunition are used, is to be adopted for the armories of the 8th, 9th and 13th Coast Artillery Regiments of New York. Instead of the targets representing a picturesque landscape with mountains, however, as in the 1st Battery armory, in the new system to be installed in the above-named armories the target will represent the sea in all its immensity, and vessels will serve as the targets. During the dismounted review, after passing around the battery, the reviewing officer made a second inspection of the lines, examining the men very critically. At the conclusion of the ceremony badges were presented to four first-class gunners, the only qualified gunners in the Field Artillery of the state. The subsequent events were as follows: Mounted platoon music drill, circles and wheels in single and double section column, gate post driving and other evolutions at trot and gallop, 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Hiscox commanding; demonstration of practical problems in field artillery gun fire, using sub-caliber tubes and ammunition, Captain O'Ryan commanding, Lieutenants Barrett and Kenyon, platoon commanders. This included preparation for action, with dummy projectiles; direct fire with sub-caliber ammunition (caliber .30 U.S. steel jacketed bullet), at a white block house on the hill, and at a column of troops moving along the road in the foreground.

To demonstrate that the battery was up to date some balloons were moved along the target and were soon put out of business. There was also an exhibition of indirect fire, in which the view of the target was cut off from the gunners by a curtain across the ring, to represent an intervening mask such as a hill, whereby the battery may be placed in a depression where the target cannot be seen by the gunners, and where in turn the battery is not visible to the enemy. Rough riding, mounted exercises, Lieut. F. B. Barrett commanding, concluded the exhibition which, while a little long drawn out, were admirably executed. The reviewing officers spoke in

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high praise of the work of Captain O'Ryan and his officers and men, and said the battery could well serve as a model one.

The reviewing officers and special guests were then pleasantly entertained by Captain O'Ryan, and among them were: Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A., and Major T. J. O'Donohue, A.A.C., 1st Brigade, N.Y. There will be another review of the battery on Saturday night, April 3, by Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

A review of the 9th N.Y., under command of Col. William F. Morris, was held in the armory on the night of March 15 by Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, and the regiment made an excellent showing, especially in the drill, which was a very lengthy one. General Austen said it was among the best drills he had ever seen. Generally speaking, however, the exhibition was a little behind what the regiment has done previously.

The regiment was formed by Adjutant Thierry, with twelve companies, equalized into sixteen solid files each, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were: Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Major J. J. Byrne and Major F. W. Ward. General Austen had as a staff Major W. L. Taylor, Capt. T. R. Fleming, Capt. E. Lovenberg, 13th Regt.; Capt. Harry Davis, 8th, and Captain Eiseman, 13th.

Following the review Colonel Morris put the regiment through a very extensive close order drill, the movements including a formation en echelon, with loadings and firings, and the innovation in armories of the formation of the regiment in column of battalions, in which the first battalion fired in the prone position, the second kneeling, and the third standing, the firing being well delivered.

The evening parade was the concluding ceremony and was handsomely performed. The manual of arms was excellent, including the execution of secure arms, with both the right and left hand.

Among those present, beside the reviewing officer and party, who were pleasantly entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers after the parade, were: Col. C. O. Davis, Major George W. Rodgers and wife, Lieut. C. M. Reid and wife, Capt. E. J. Reilly, and Capt. C. W. Smith and wife, 13th Regt.; Lieut. F. T. Hines, U.S.A.; Col. G. Hurry, Division Staff; Mrs. Morris, wife of Colonel Morris; Mrs. Japha, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Japha, and Capt. J. Hart.

In its annual muster and inspection by War Department and state officers, on March 9, the regiment passed an excellent inspection. In the muster, while the percentage of present was higher than last year, the aggregate membership is 114 less. The figures this year are 648 present and 26 absent; total 674. The figures last year were: 741 present, 39 absent; total 780. The complete figures of this year follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	22	0	22
Non-Com. Staff.....	4	0	4
Hospital Corps.....	32	1	33
Band.....	27	1	28
13th Company.....	48	6	54
14th	63	7	70
15th	69	1	70
16th	75	2	77
17th	43	3	46
18th	60	0	60
19th	71	0	71
20th	63	2	65
21st	50	2	52
22d	53	2	55
Totals	648	26	674

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

The 14th N.Y., in its annual muster at the armory by War Department and state officers, on March 12, made the best percentage of attendance of any regiment in Manhattan or Brooklyn thus far this year. Its percentage was 99.47, and there were 757 officers and men present and four absent. Last year the regiment had 684 present and 16 absent, so the great improvement this year with twenty-three more men present than last year will be readily seen. The inspection generally showed improvement. The figures of this year's muster follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	15	..	15
Non-Com. Staff.....	11	..	11
Medical Staff.....	23	..	23
Band.....	4	..	4
Company A.....	62	..	62
B.	60	..	60
C.	55	..	55
D.	66	..	66
E.	73	1	74
F.	59	..	59
G.	63	..	63
H.	63	..	63
I.	44	2	46
K.	59	..	59
L.	57	..	57
M.	43	1	44
Totals	757	4	761
Per cent.	99.47	..	99.47

23D N.Y.—COL. W. A. STOKES.

The 23d N.Y., under command of Col. William A. Stokes, in a review drill and parade in its armory on the night of March 13 before Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, made a fine showing, and the steadiness of the command and the prompt and smooth execution of the movements received warm praise from the reviewing officer as well as from other visiting officers. General Smith was accompanied by Majors T. J. O'Donohue, A. H. Abel, J. R. Hegeman, Jr., H. B. Fisher, N. S. Jarvis, G. H. Clark, and Capts. J. H. Townsend and A. W. Little, of his staff, and by Col. E. F. Austin, of the 8th Regiment. Other officers present included Gen. J. B. Frothingham, retired, Capt. Frank Dean, 13th N.Y., and Lieut. W. R. Griffith, 2d Naval Battalion.

The command was formed for review by Adj't. John H. Ingraham, equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, and presented a very handsome appearance. The battalion commanders were Majors Wells, Dubois and Martin. Following the review Colonel Stokes put the regiment through a drill in close column movements, finely executed, the audience frequently applauding. The march in column of battalions was specially well done. At the conclusion of the drill members of the regiment entitled to medals for long service were ordered to the front and center and received them from the hands of General Smith. Among those who received the medals were: Capt. B. Bangs, for twenty-five years' service; Major W. Du Bois, Capt. W. T. Myntone and Capt. C. Rasmus, for twenty years; Lieuts. J. P. D. Shiebler, J. H. Bogardus, D. E. Austin and J. T. Chapman. Those who received medals for ten years included Lieut. W. J. T. Lynch.

The evening parade was taken by Major Frank A. Martin, and was a handsome ceremony, after which there was dancing for members and guests, the special guests being entertained by Colonel Stokes and his officers.

When Colonel Stokes is retired in April there will be no contest for the colonelcy, as was at first expected. The only candidate will be Lieut. Col. Frank H. Norton, who is looked upon as a very able officer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Brigadier General Bowman, commanding the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania National Guard, arranged the following interesting course of lectures to be delivered before the officers of his brigade at the armory of the 1st Regiment Infantry, on the dates designated by the officers hereinafter named of the Army and General Staff, all of whom are experts on the subjects respectively selected: No. 1, March 13, "Infantry Fire in Battle," by Lieut. Col. H. K. Evans, Gen. Staff; No. 2, March 20, "Night Operations," by Major W. S. Scott, Cav.; No. 3, March 27, "Map Maneuvers," by Major Eben Swift, Gen. Staff; No. 4, April 3, "Advance Guards, Rear Guards, Flank Guards, Patrols and Orders," by Capt. Fox Conner, Gen. Staff; No. 5, April 10, "Formation for Attack and Defense," by Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, Gen. Staff; No. 6, April 24, "Outposts and Reconnaissance and Orders," by Major Daniel H. Boughton, Gen. Staff; No. 7, May 1, "Map Reading and Road Sketching," by Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Gen. Staff.

"Indignation is running high among the Schuylkill commands of the Pennsylvania National Guard," says the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, "over the blame for the mischief done in Washington during the recent inauguration demonstration being placed entirely free this time. The commanding officers of the Schuylkill troops which figured in the big procession have been repeatedly complimented upon the splendid control which they had of their men going to and returning from Washington, as well as while they were in the national capital. The soldiery from the coal region made a most favorable impression, even among Regular Army officers who viewed the parading columns."

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the next annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held May 17 at Los Angeles, the railroads have named a very low rate to Los Angeles and return. The rate from Chicago and return will be \$62.50, St. Louis and return \$58.25, Kansas City and return \$50.00, with choice of direct routes returning; tickets to be on sale May 6 to 13, inclusive, with final limit of Oct. 31, affording liberal stop-over privileges at all points going and returning, while proportionate rates, dates of sale, etc., will be available from eastern and southern points.

Adjutant General Hughes, of Kansas, who is secretary of the association, suggests that the delegations mobilize, say at Kansas City, and on the westward journey traverse the most interesting part of the continent in a body, as many will wish to extend their stay in California, while others will choose various routes returning, making it impossible for all to return together.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

SILENT READER.—A man who was accepted at a recruiting station in Lansing, Mich., and sent to Columbus, Ohio, to be sworn in, would on discharge receive travel pay to place of original enlistment, which in this case is Lansing. The second place is considered the rendezvous only.

W. U. asks: Am I entitled to Philippine medal? Enlisted Aug. 4, 1896, 22d Infantry. When said organization was ordered to Philippines on or about December, 1898, refused my discharge and remained on duty in said company. Answer: If you had service ashore in Philippines between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902; or in Mindanao between Feb. 4, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1904; or in later expeditions against Datu Ali, or against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, you are entitled to Philippine campaign badge.

G. N. G.—See G.O. 133, W.D., 1908. Application to take the course of instruction for master gunner should be made through military channels on or before March 1. Candidate must be familiar with one or more classes of machinery. Examination comes May 1.

T. J. J. asks: When will the next preliminary examination for second lieutenant from the ranks be held? Answer: See G.O. 2, 1908. The boards meet in each military department as soon after March 1 as practicable.

SERGEANT asks: Renewed application submitted for appointment for second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, about Sept. 16, 1908. What action was taken by War Department? Answer: There are now three vacancies. The list was made up of candidates having longer service than yours. Present vacancies will be filled by competitive examination, under provisions of G.O. 195, W.D., 1908.

SKIPPER.—Nelson A. Miles retired in 1903 as lieutenant general.

SUBSCRIBER asks: A mistake was made in statement of my age as found on my military descriptive list. What proofs shall I submit and how may I go about having it corrected? I am fifteen months in the Service. The mistake was not occasioned by any misstatement or concealment of fact on my part. Answer: Explain the matter to your C.O., who will advise you.

W. S. G.—Results of Coast Artillery Corps examinations will be out in a few days. At this writing papers had not all been marked. Watch other columns.

W. F. S. asks: Can a smokeless gunpowder be made using only the heads of the ordinary safety match? Answer: We have not heard of such experiment. The smokeless powders used in our Service are of two classes: Nitroglycerine powder in small arms and nitrocellulose in cannon. They are both made from gun-cotton, to which is added for the small-arm powder about 30 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerine. The ordinary friction match is made of phosphorus and nitre, or phosphorus, sulphur and chloride of potash, mixed with

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melted gum or glue, and coloring material. The safety match differs from the ordinary match in having the phosphorus omitted from the composition applied to the match and combined instead with sand to form a friction surface on the box. There are a number of kinds of smokeless powder, differing from those used in our Service, but all of them contain either nitrocellulose or nitroglycerine or both. For formulae see Lissak's "Ordnance and Gunnery."

MARINE.—There never was a General Church in the U.S. Army. Both A. P. Hill and D. H. Hill were lieutenant generals, C.S.A., who resigned from the U.S. Army to enter the Confederate service. A. P. Hill was a West Point man of '42; D. H. Hill, of '38. The latter was breveted captain when Kearny received the brevet of major, both for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexican War. Phil Kearny was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. A. P. Hill was a Virginian and fell in the battle of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. D. H. Hill, a native of South Carolina, died Sept. 24, 1889. After the war he had been an editor and college president. Major Alfred Pleasanton died Feb. 17, 1897, at Washington, D.C., aged 73. He had been on the retired list since 1888. Brig. Gen. J. G. Blunt, U.S. Vols., died July 25, 1881.

SUBSCRIBER.—The last action by the Sixtieth Congress on H.R. 15372, commonly known as the "Omnibus Claims Bill," was a motion on Feb. 22 by Representative Macon, of Arkansas, "that the House disagree to all the Senate amendments thereto, except such as provide for the payment for property actually taken, destroyed, or used by the Federal Army during the war between the states, where claims therefor have been duly referred to the Court of Claims and proper findings had thereon as to the loyalty of the owner and the character of the property," and that the bill be referred to a conference committee. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill, and no further action was taken. On Feb. 5, when the bill was reported in the House, carrying 175 pages of Senate amendments, Mr. Sims called attention to the fact that as the bill had originally passed the House, "it had nothing in it but court findings. It went to the Senate and has been amended and comes back with more than \$2,000,000 increase. The demand for a reading and discussion of the bill, as there is no more than time now for the conference to consider it properly and thoroughly, if sent to them at once."

E. J. P. asks: How many first-class battleships are there usually in a British fleet? Answer: In 1908 there were in the Channel Fleet 14 battleships, 6 armored cruisers and 3 protected cruisers; Atlantic Fleet 6, 4 and 3 ditto; Home Fleet, 6, 6 and 1, being a total in home waters of 26 battleships, 16 armored cruisers and 7 protected cruisers. In 1902 there had been in home waters 12 battleships and 12 protected cruisers. This concentration of ships in the home waters resulted in a change of the naval force on foreign stations from 16 battleships, 5 armored cruisers and 5 protected cruisers in 1902, to 6 battleships, 14 armored cruisers and 25 protected cruisers in 1908. In July last there were concentrated in the North Sea for maneuvers British warships of all classes to the number of 315. Great Britain has on the effective list about 58 battleships 10,000 tons and over. See Army and Navy Dept. of Dec. 12, page 394, for a comparative table of the fleets of the world.

E. L. K.—The proper color for the war stripe on dress uniform is yellow for Cavalry, white for Infantry. The bars or the embroidery of the chevrons for overcoats, service coats, fatigue coats, and white coats shall conform in color to shade of olive drab shirting flannel placed upon a groundwork corresponding to the material of the respective garments. See G.O. 169, 1907, pars. 76 and 89.

JONES.—Militia officers wishing to attend the Army School of the Line must stand both a physical and mental examination. The requirements and list of studies will be found in G.O. 211, Oct. 15, 1907. Nominations of militia officers to attend the school are made by the Governors of their respective states or territories or by the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia.

J. M. D. asks: Am I on the eligible list for appointment as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts? Answer: You are on the list. There are three vacancies to be filled by competitive examination under the requirements of G.O. 195, W.D., 1908.

A SOLDIER.—If there was no criminality attached to your action in enlisting in 1898 under an assumed name, the matter may be adjusted by application through your C.O.

E. D. B.—For full particulars as to the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., address the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or the commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. In regard to the National Military Institute of Mexico, address the Mexican War Department. The adjutant at West Point will furnish a pamphlet covering the information as to the requirements for entrance, etc., at the Military Academy. The weekly issues of the Journal and the annual Howitzer will post you as to the progress made at that institution.

A FRIEND asks: A man sentenced to one year in prison (Navy) and having had sentence commuted to six months, will he have to serve the full six months, or will he be entitled to a little time for good behavior? Answer: He would get one-third off for "excellent" conduct, or one-fourth off for "good" conduct.

R. E. R. asks: Has there been a date set for the examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army from civil life? Answer: See G.O. 57, W.D., 1907. The examination is usually held in July. Candidates are designated by the Secretary of War, to whom application should be made at once.

SEVENTH CAVALRY asks: (1) What is the law in regard to giving a deserter a discharge? Answer: This depends upon the status of the deserter, whether amenable to punishment

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ment or not liable to trial by statute of limitations. See A.R. Articles 19 and 21, too long for reproduction here. Par. 124 provides for a deserter's "release." (2) What Infantry outfits are to go to the islands before May 1? Answer: None; the 7th goes May 5; 20th, June 5; 12th, July 5; 3d, Aug. 5; 21st, Sept. 5.

MESS SERGEANT asks: (1) Is it the duty of a mess sergeant to write out his own bill of fares? Answer: The company commander would decide this. (2) Does he see that the supplies or commissaries are properly cared for and not wasted? Answer: Same as No. 1. (3) Can a soldier, with more than three enlistments, transfer to the 21st Infantry, giving as his reason a desire for foreign service, and to what authority should he apply? Answer: Yes, it is likely you could. Apply through the usual channels. (4) In company drill the company standing at attention the command is given, "Company backward guide, right march." Is it not proper to come to a right shoulder arms? Answer: Sec. 9 of paragraph 54. Usually the movement is executed with the piece at trail, the command for it being given.

T. P. B. asks: (1) What is considered a main sub-station in a recruiting district and who designates this station? (2) How are non-commissioned officers appointed in recruiting districts? (3) A district comprising one general station and four sub-stations and having one commissioned officer and ten enlisted men on duty, would consist of how many non-commissioned officers? (4) What is the limited amount of non-commissioned in the adjutant's office at a recruit depot, and can an enlisted man, drawing extra duty pay in the adjutant's office, be appointed a non-commissioned officer, and be retained in the office and still draw the extra duty pay also? Answer: This is all a matter of varying practice, under direction of the Adjutant General of the Army. We would suggest that you address your questions through the channel to the A.G.O.

E. Z. asks: (1) Do commissary sergeants outrank duty sergeants? (2) How many colliers are authorized in this year's Naval Appropriation act? Answer: (1) Your question is not quite clear. See Par. 9, A.R., where you will find the sergeant and quartermaster sergeants No. 17 in the table of rank, while post commissary sergeants are No. 13, and regimental commissary sergeants No. 14. (2) This year's bill provided for one collier of 14 knots speed (loaded), to cost \$900,000. Last year's bill authorized the construction of two colliers at \$1,800,000 each, and the purchase of three others. A clause in this year's bill placed a restriction on the cost of colliers, so that even those authorized last year may not cost more than \$900,000 each.

U. S. N. asks: (1) What action has been taken on bill before Congress, H.R. 27482, to credit enlisted men and others in the naval service who have been or may be commissioned as officers in the Navy, five years' constructive service? Answer: None. (2) When will the work of building engines and boilers for U.S.S. Florida begin? Answer: This work has already begun. (3) Warrant officer on sea duty requests 12 days' leave. Should he be placed on "leave pay"? Answer: Warrant officers are entitled to full pay on leave.

RETIRED OFFICER asks: On page 606 of your Jan. 30, 1909, number, in the first column appeared a paragraph saying the Judge Advocate General had decided that a retired officer relieved from duty at a college was entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred in packing and crating his household goods for shipment. Will you kindly tell me whether this decision has ever been reversed, and whether as given in the said number it was correct with the decision as handed down by the J.A.G. office? The War Department has disallowed my claim for such reimbursement. Answer: The decision referred to was approved by the Secretary of War, but subsequently withdrawn by the Judge Advocate General in view of the position taken by the Comptroller and accounting officers. The conclusion of the opinion by the Judge Advocate General in the later opinion follows: "The opinion given by this office was based on the general idea, and it is admitted that the decision is a very close one, that the retired officer, who, under the Act of June 12, 1906, is entitled when traveling under competent orders without troops to mileage, carried with it his right to the transportation of an amount of baggage over and above that contemplated as included in the mileage. Further consideration of this question leads this office to believe that its position as originally taken is erroneous, and it would therefore withdraw the view given that Lieutenant McClure was entitled to reimbursement for proper expenses of packing, crating and transporting his authorized weight of goods from the college at which he was detailed to his home."

W. P. asks: (1) What is the number of enlisted men now on the retired list who served during the Civil War at any time from 1861 to 1865? Answer: Address the Adjutant General of the Army, giving your reasons for desiring this information. (2) Is there any law, regulation, or order authorizing the promotion of enlisted men from the lowest (sergeants, corporals and privates) to the highest regimental N.C. grades (Q.M. sergeants, commissary sergeants, first sergeants, chief musicians and sergeant major) immediately before retirement? Answer: We know of no such law or order.

Q. M. asks: Has my application for transfer to the Asiatic Station been approved, and if so when will I be transferred, and when will I receive my permanent appointment as Q.M. s.c., which I was recommended for July 2, 1908? Answer: Address this inquiry to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

C. W. S. asks: What West Point cadets of the class to graduate in June next are from Indiana? Answer: R. H. Coles, 11th Ind., is the only Indianian in the class.

W. S. F. asks: (1) Is a retired soldier a legal voter, provided he has lived the required time in the state, county and precinct? (2) Would he be allowed to hold town, city or county office? (3) Does the government have the right to call on him for active service after he has been retired? Answer: (1) We should say yes, but the laws of the particular state would govern. (2) No U.S. law to prohibit. (3) No; but a non-commissioned officer may be detailed with his consent for college duty.

GADUCEUS asks: Can a retired enlisted man enter the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., if he so desires and to whom does he apply? Answer: Yes; apply as in Par. 177, A.R.

H. W. asks: What date in August, 1902, did the transport Kilpatrick sail from Manila for San Francisco? Answer: The 17th.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William F. Duval, U.S.A., is ordered to command, and sailed Feb. 17, 1909, from New York city, N.Y., Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter ordered to command, Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Illoilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., ordered to command, Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., will report to commanding general of Philippines Division for duty.

Department of California—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A.

Department of the East—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of the Lakes—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.

Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band, and Cos. E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs., 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D.C., for station in April, 1909; C and D, Manila, P.I., to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Barracks, D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba, arrived Oct. 1908. Will sail for the United States April 1, 1909; F will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for station on April 25, and G will take station at Washington Barracks, until the latter part of April, when it will sail from San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu, and relieve Co. A, which will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station. I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.: A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1908; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 31, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 15, 1909, and go to Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909.

13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I and K, at Ft. Myer until March 5; L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station—two troops in March and two in July, 1909.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A*, B*, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, due April, 1909.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks., C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs., and staff, 2d Battalion, and Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs., band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 20th. Ft. Howard, Md.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 21st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 22d. Ft. Warren, Md.

8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 23d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

10th. Ft. Myer, Va. 25th. Ft. Miles, Cal.

11th. Ft. Schnell, N.Y. 26th. Ft. Flagg, Wash.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 27th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 29th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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21st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
22d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
35th. Manila, Arrived May 5.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	116th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
50th. Manila, P.I.	119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
51st. Manila, P.I.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Manila, P.I.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
55th. Manila, P.I.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	125th. Ft. Terra, N.Y.
57th. Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
	127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	132d. *Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	133d. *Ft. Terry, N.Y.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
67th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	137th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	138th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	139th. Ft. Howard, Md.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	140th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.	141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
72d. *Ft. Scoville, Ga.	142d. *Ft. McHenry, Md.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
74th. Ft. Scoville, Ga.	144d. *Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	145th. Ft. Hancock, S.C.
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	146th. *Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
77th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	147th. *Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
78th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	148th. *Ft. Baker, Cal.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	149th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.	150th. Ft. Totten

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16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 8, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, to be stationed at Fts. Lawton and George Wright, Wash.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqrs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscom, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Whipple Bks., Ariz.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqrs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba. Hqrs. arrived in Cuba Oct. 12, 1906. Will sail for United States April 1, 1909, and take station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Fts. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterrey, Cal., for station.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C and D, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail

THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Equipment.

Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.

Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 16. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Lieut. Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Kossuth Niles. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Other vessels will be ordered to this division later. It is the Department's intention that when the Fleet reassembles about June 15, that the New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi shall be ordered to join the Second Division.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Tempkin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Sailed March 15 from Messina, Sicily, for Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Arrived March 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. Sailed March 15 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived March 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived March 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived March 13 at Acajutla, Salvador.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. Sailed March 10 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. Arrived March 13 at Acajutla, Salvador.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. Sailed March 13 from Amapala, Honduras, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebre, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sebree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Sailed March 10 from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed March 13 from Apamala, Honduras, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Sailed March 10 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived March 14 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Barber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Arrived March 12 at Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Edward L. Howard. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Portsmout, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived March 10 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed March 14 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

QAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived March 13 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. Sailed March 13 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived March 9 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Sailed March 11 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New Orleans, La. Address there.

Arrived March 7 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Sailed March 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marvell. On surveying duty in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Paul B. Blackburn. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed March 12 from Newport News, Va., for Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (transport). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Surveying in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived March 8 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at Philadelphia.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at Philadelphia.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merleth, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Sailed March 12 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Arrived March 12 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. Arrived March 9 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived March 14 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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most critical

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NAVAGO (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. Arrived March 14 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Sailed March 12 from Manila, P.I., for Hong Kong, China. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, polishes and preserves the teeth. It contains no pumice or any other gritty matter—no acids or fermentable sugars. Used in the morning it neutralizes and removes harmful mouth acids that accumulate during the night.

Teeth of persons subject to acid or bilious stomachs are liable to discoloration, which requires extra friction to remove. This friction can be applied by the use of SOZODONT Tooth Powder or SOZODONT Tooth Paste without fear of scratching the enamel of the teeth or tarnishing the gold work in the mouth. Rub a bit between the finger and the palm of the hand and taste its absolute freedom from grit.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PLAINE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived March 15 at Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Arrived March 13 at Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SCORPION. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (supply ship). 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Ellicott. Arrived March 11 at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. Sailed March 11 from Guantamano Bay, Cuba, for Culebra, W.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed March 13 from Guantamano Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOLVERINE, C.C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Sunk in Buzzard's Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. Sailed March 13 from Acapulco, Mexico, for Amapala, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Pensacola, Fla.
WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Pensacola, Fla.
TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Pensacola, Fla.
DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Pensacola, Fla.
THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, commander. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, and Somers and the submarines Adder and Holland.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stockton, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander. Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal. In reserve.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Mare Island, Cal. In reserve.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign William A. Glassford. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived March 13 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Mare Island, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS, (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONCORD (station ship) at Guam during the absence of Supply. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Bexer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constitution.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmon is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. John B. Milton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MOHICAN (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Oscar W. Koester. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At the naval station, Guantamano Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. The Adams left Philadelphia on her winter's cruise Jan. 20; left Port of Spain Feb. 27; left Fort de France March 9; leaves St. Kitts March 20; leaves St. Thomas March 29; returns to Philadelphia April 14. Mail should be sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At dock foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care Station F, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila. **FISH HAWK**. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.
 1st C.B.S., (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Alice, Norfolk, Va. Apache, New York. Chickasaw, Newport. Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Iroquois, at Honolulu. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Massachusetts, Key West, Fla. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Seabago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotomo, Puget Snd., Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tucumec, Washington, D.C. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Narkeeta, New York. Navajo, at Mare Island, Cal. Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H. Pawnee, Newport, R.I. Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash. Penacook, Norfolk, Va. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapide, Cavite, P.I. Traffic, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahnetah, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis. Baltimore, at New York. Barney, at Norfolk, Va. Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Blakely, at New York. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Decatur, at Olongapo. Detroit, at Boston. Eagle, at Norfolk. Ecano, at Cavite. Elfrida, at New York. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. Frolic, at Cavite. General Alava, at Cavite. Gloucester, at Boston. Hornet, at Norfolk. Iowa, at Norfolk. Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H. McKee, at Newport, R.I. Manila, at Mare Isl., Cal. Many, at Annapolis. Marblehead, at Mare Island. Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N.H. Massachusetts, at New York. Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia. Mindoro, at Cavite. Minneapolis, at Philadelphia. Morris, at New York. New Orleans, at Mare Isl. New York, at Boston. Nashville, at Boston. Oregon, at Puget Sound. Pampanga, at Cavite. Panay, at Cavite. Petrel, at Mare Island. Princeton, at Puget Sound. Quiries, at Cavite. Raleigh, at Mare Isl. Ranger, at Boston. Resolute, at Norfolk. Sardinia, at Norfolk. Sirion, at Norfolk. Stiletto, at Newport. Talbot, at Newport. Tallahassee, at Norfolk. Terror, at Philadelphia. Venezuela, at Boston. Vickburg, at Mare Island. Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

OUT OF COMMISSION.

Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La. Machias, at New Haven, Conn. Oneida, Washington, D.C. Portland, Hoboken, N.J. Puritan, Washington, D.C. Sandown, Rochester, N.Y. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa. Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wasp, New York city. Yantic, Hancock, Mich. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

BAD ITCHING HUMOR

Limbs Below the Knees Were Raw—Feet Swollen—Sleep Broken.

CURED IN 2 DAYS BY CUTICURA

"Some two months ago I had a humor break out on my limbs below my knees. They came to look like raw beefsteak, all red, and no one knows how they itched and burned. They were so swollen that I could not get my shoes on for a week or more. I used five or six different remedies and got no help, only when applying them the burning was worse and the itching less. For two or three weeks the suffering was intense and during that time I did not sleep an hour at a time. Then one morning I tried a bit of Cuticura. From the moment it touched me the itching was gone and I have not felt a bit of it since. The swelling went down and in two days I had my shoes on and was about as usual. George B. Farley, 50 South State St., Concord, N.H., May 14, 1907."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette tells us that at Woolwich very practical measures have been adopted, at the instance of the War Office, to enable soldiers, young and old, to acquire, or increase, their knowledge of a trade which will help them to a living on leaving the colors. There exist on Woolwich Common, near the Rotunda, extensive Ordnance College workshops, which are now being used for the instruction of soldiers in various trades. Extensions are being made, new and up-to-date machinery added, and already a large number of soldiers, of all ages, are at work, either gaining or increasing their knowledge of various handicrafts.

The old-age pensions in Great Britain are estimated to cost for the coming year \$43,500,000.

Emperor Nicholas has signed an order abolishing the use of drums in the Russian army in time of war. Drummers in the future will be trained in marksmanship, and in-war time will become combatants.

That there must have been some essence of fact upon which the reports of the missionaries as to the maladministration of affairs in Congo were based is evidenced by the recent sentencing to prison of a Belgian army officer charged with the commission of atrocities in the Congo Free State.

The four British warships which recently visited South Africa and South America, it is understood, have been constituted the second cruiser squadron and detailed to the duty of "showing the flag" in the widely scattered British Colonies.

Great Britain not only possesses the swiftest ship of any class in the world, the destroyer Swift, speed 38 knots, but the trials of the new warship Temeraire show her to be the fastest battleship, speed 22.7 knots.

The London Military Mail takes comfort in the thought that while England is still far from the front in aerial experimentation, she has made great strides in motoring. Capt. R. S. Walker, R.E., points out that should the railway systems be destroyed in the event of war efficient transport service could be secured by the use of the 150,000 motor vehicles in England to-day.

According to Consul A. Gaulin there are to be constructed at Havre a special avant-port, a tidal basin, and a drydock 984 feet long and 115 feet wide. The tidal basin will be the first one of its kind in Havre, all the existing ones (ten in number) being lock basins. Part of the tidal basin is to have sufficient depth to allow vessels drawing 39 feet of water to moor at every state of the tide alongside a quay measuring 3,296 feet in length. The cost of the above improvements is estimated at \$16,700,000. According to the government engineers the improvements should be completed not later than 1915.

A commission has been appointed by the Mexican government to draw plans for the fortification of the Mexican harbors. The first work along this line will be done at Salina Cruz.

A concession has been granted the Krupp for the manufacture of gun-cotton in Mexico. The government has given to the enterprise fourteen buildings of steel, formerly used by the government for the manufacture of black powder.

A fact not very generally known, says the British Navy League Journal, is that the charges for all German naval guns, even the heavy 11-inch, are in metal cases or cartridges. The great advantage of this method is the safety with which the ammunition can be handled and its immunity from damage by water or damp, also fire to a certain degree; a shower of sparks into a German magazine or down an ammunition hoist would, theoretically at least, be quite a harmless affair. The disadvantages of these metal cartridges are chiefly the extra weight and extra cost. For target practice and general peace purposes the cases are, of course, carefully kept after firing and sent back to the arsenal for reloading; but in actual warfare they would probably have to be thrown overboard when empty, in spite of theories to the contrary. The cartridges for the newer 11-inch guns are very heavy, and picked men have to be employed to handle them."

Mr. Haldane, the British War Secretary, has now turned his attention to the vexing problem of an adequate horse supply for the British forces. The government now propose arranging for the upkeep of 500 traveling stallions and 25,000 brood mares. Such stock will be periodically inspected by the military authorities of the Remount Department, and the young horses selected by them for army purposes will be left with the sellers, at monthly payment, until required by the War Office. Under this arrangement it is estimated by experts who have gone carefully into the matter that a supply of seventeen thousand foals would be provided annually. To the owners of all stallions and mares officially approved to be utilized for this purpose, suitable grants will be paid by the government.

The new Italian battleships of the Dante Alighieri class are to be of unique appearance. They are to have turrets whose arrangement will remotely follow the Reina Elena design, but with three guns in the fore and aft and in each of two en échelon positions amidships. The four main-deck wing turrets will carry a couple of 4.7-inch apiece, while five more of the powerful little guns



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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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Beware of Imitations.

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are to be disposed on either broadside in an amidships main-deck battery. A dozen or so 3-inch quick-fire will complete her anti-torpedo equipment.

The ladies who are flocking to the Corps of Yeomanry Nurses, says the United Service Gazette, "appear to be taking up very seriously the proposal that they should follow the fighting line, whether mounted or on foot, catch the men as they drop, render them first aid on the spot, and then pass on with the surge of the fight. At first the appearance of the amazonian recruiting sergeant gave rise to considerable amusement, mingled with admiration at the smart appearance the lady cut in braided tunic and skirts, military cap, and military overcoat, but now recruits are pouring fast into the headquarters of the organization, and apparently it is going to prove a success. Ladies joining are required to pay for their outfit, with an annual contribution for the support of the riding school, which they are obliged to attend once a week for instruction in equitation. They are also called upon to qualify in ambulance work and pass an examination in first aid. The aim of the organizers is to raise one thousand yeomanry nurses and three thousand infantry nurses, and it is the intention of the yeomanry section to go into camp next summer, in order that the nurses may learn how to groom and look after their horses. In time, no doubt, the corps will receive official recognition and become a useful auxiliary of the army nursing service."

There are five British officers serving as officers of gendarmerie under the Turkish government.

The Australian Cabinet has decided to accept the scheme for the formation of an Imperial General Staff, with minor modifications, designed to give the Commonwealth complete control of its own officers.

Ueberall says that the recent visit of King Edward to Berlin was a failure from the point of view of those who hoped that it would lead to a reduction of armaments. "England must reconcile herself to the fact that we shall carry forward our program, and in the course of years, under the pressure of foreign conditions and changes, may increase it." Germany, it continues, would not be troubled even if Great Britain intended to maintain a three-power or a five-power standard, endangering English financial resources.

Unless the question of finances shall interfere it is planned to hold important maneuvers of the French fleet in the summer. The scheme provides that the Mediterranean Squadron shall join the Northern Squadron in the Atlantic, and that Admiral Caillard shall be admirallissimo, with Rear Admiral Gaspard as chief of the staff. Admiral Caillard has been chairman of the committee for the revision of French tactics, which committee condemned the system of tactics of Admiral Fournier, after they had been under trial for several years.

At Pola, in Austria, there has just been launched the first of two Lake type submarines building there. The London Engineer describes the special appliances with which it is equipped for use in case of accidents. "Among these is a buoy with telephone apparatus, which can be sent to the surface if the submarine is sunk, and by means of which the commander can communicate with the warship which always accompanies submarines. The outside of the vessel is fitted with large rings, through which chains or cables can be passed for raising it when disabled. There is also an arrangement for attaching air

pipes to bring fresh air from the surface. What is believed to be a very important new feature is a kind of sluice chamber, by which the crew can escape from the vessel provided it is not sunk in too deep water. The crew enter this chamber singly, the inner door being closed after each man. The first man opens an outer door and swims to the surface of the water. When the outer door is closed the next man enters the chamber, and in turn all the crew are able to leave the vessel."

Spanish military experts are inspecting the various types of airships, with the intention of adding an aerial equipment to its signal corps. The King of Spain last week visited Pau, in France, and was an interested observer of the Wright brothers' experiments.

The control of the Japanese army has been transferred from the general staff to the War Office. In the war with Russia the general staff held complete control.

We have heretofore described the recently invented French radio-automatic torpedo, controlled and directed by Hertzian waves by the aid of an apparatus very similar to that now used in wireless telegraphy. We are told that one of its most important features is the wide radius of its action. From its starting point the operator, be he on ship or shore, can control its every movement, stop it, send it dead slow ahead or astern, and alter its course with as much ease as if he were on board the deadly craft. Now comes the story from Paris that another Frenchman is experimenting with Hertzian waves and huge blow pipes for the dispersion of fogs. Operating in the English Channel, beneath a powerful Hertzian plant which emits waves of 40,000 volts, he placed four huge blow pipes directed to the four points of the compass. Simultaneously with the discharge of the Hertzian waves, the blow pipes, each giving a temperature of 2,000 degrees centigrade, were lighted. In from twenty to thirty minutes, it is stated, a thick fog was dispersed over a zone of 200 yards. Encouraged by this success, the experiments will be continued.

Fourteen millions of persons are insured in Germany under the Invalidity and Old Age Pensions Act. Last year the total of administration was \$3,774,250; old age pensions cost \$4,325,000, invalid pensions amounted to \$32,600,000, and \$2,000,000 was spent in returning premiums in case of marriage or death.

The British scheme of an Imperial Army and a General Staff for the Empire contemplates an army with a peace strength of 480,000 men and a war footing of 1,260,000. Dividing the empire into four sections as follows: Southern, Australasia and South Africa; Western, Canada; Eastern, India; Home, British Isles; the forces would be distributed in above order as follows: S., 60,000 in peace, 150,000 in war; W., 45,000 and 200,000; E., 25,000 and 350,000; H., 350,000 and 560,000. The new army will be fashioned, through the instrumentality of the new imperial general staff, on the highest scientific pattern, and will be so organized that it can be mobilized with the utmost rapidity possible in the case of an army so scattered over the seas.

By the signing of a treaty on March 11, at Bangkok, Siam, 15,000 square miles of territory have been added to the British empire. Siam cedes to Great Britain the states of Kalantan, Tringano and Kedah, which hereafter will be administered with the Malay federated states. Under the treaty British capital to the extent of \$20,000,000 will be furnished for the construction of railroads south from Bangkok. These lines are to be controlled by a new department quite distinct from the present railroad administration of Siam, which is administered by Germans. There will be also a gradual abolition of British extra-territorial rights in Siam.

The dates for the launching of the remaining five Dantons for the French navy are announced as follows: Diderot, April 20, at St. Nazaire; Condorcet, April 21, at St. Nazaire; Danton, May, at Brest; Mirabeau, July, at L'Orient; Vergniaud, August, at Bordeaux.

The decisions of the International Naval Conference, recently concluded in London, were published on March 15. They decree that in certain circumstances, including the pursuit of a captor, the capture may be sunk, subject only to the question of compensation if sunk wrongfully, but what is termed absolute contraband may be sunk at any time under any circumstances. Exhaustive lists have been framed of what is and what is not contraband under three categories. Foodstuffs are contraband in neutral ships only when directly consigned to military forces. All neutral vessels coming within a blockade may be seized.

The new French armored cruiser is reported to have made twenty-five knots on her trial on March 12.

President Diaz has appointed by promotion nineteen new generals for the Mexican army, thus filling vacancies long existing on account of deaths and resignations.

In a speech before the British Parliament on the naval program this week, Mr. Balfour declared that Germany had laid down last year eight Dreadnoughts and was now several months in advance of her program. If Germany continued at the same rate, he said, the relative position of the two nations in 1912 would be: Great Britain, 20 Dreadnoughts; Germany, 21; or if the Germans imitated Great Britain's new policy of collecting materials and armaments beforehand, Germany would have 25 Dread-

Makes Shaving a Pleasure



COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK

THREE MOVES

1. Moisten your beard with the wet brush.
2. Rub the stick over your wet face.
3. Work up the lather on your face with the brush.

Will not smart or dry on the face
(The truth needs no quotation marks)

noughts. The debate has caused quite a stir in England. Premier Asquith said the government had more than once suggested to Germany a mutual reduction in naval expenditures, but it always had been assured in the most formal manner that the German naval expenditures were governed solely with reference to Germany's needs and did not depend upon Great Britain's program. "Great Britain no longer enjoyed the superiority in ship construction she thought she held, and this vast, horrible, devastating and sterilizing expenditure was a supreme necessity of national security which he hoped Parliament would accept."

The father of the present English Earl of Enniskillen was a giant in stature, being nearer seven feet high than six. He was a magistrate and a mighty fox-hunter. According to tradition, he used to come to the "justice-room" ready dressed for hunting quite early in the morning, in order to hear cases before he started off to the meet. His practice was to hear the plaintiff and then horsewhip the defendant, abusing him for behaving in such a blackguardly manner. Then he heard the defendant, and afterwards horsewhipped the plaintiff. It is said that both parties left the court perfectly satisfied, each saying that the other had been horsewhipped by His Honor.

The story of Whittington, thrice "Lord Mayor of London," and his cat is finding modern verification in the report of the efforts of the street gamins to help fill an order for ten thousand cats, which comes to this country from Japan, where rats and mice have overrun the country, according to the report, not only destroying flowers and plants, but spreading the bubonic plague to an alarming extent. The flimsy houses are quite eaten through by the rats and the time has come for radical measures to rid the island of the pests.

In the Russian army, says a correspondent of *Tägliche Rundschau*, maneuvers now occupy a much more important position than used to be the case, as the conduct of operations is now in the hands of capable staff officers. The state of affairs in the corps of officers, especially in the infantry, is becoming ever more serious. If it was almost impossible during the war to complete the establishment of officers in infantry regiments, it would now, in face of the much improved condition of preparedness for war, be quite out of the question. The casualties of the war have not yet been replaced, and the war itself proved that the reserve officers were almost useless. Now there is, as the Russian press says, a wholesale flight of officers; of the junior ranks in the line regiments every one who can possibly compass it is throwing up his commission and taking to civil avocations. The pay is so inadequate, though it was raised last year and is going to be raised again shortly, that officers without private means live in the greatest poverty. Added to this is the neglect and disrespect with which they are treated; they have never had a position in society in the least similar to that enjoyed by German officers.

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